THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

J. A. ENGELHARD, Editor and Proprietor

To whom all letters on business must be addressed

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Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 27. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 28, 1871. NO. 12

M. CRONLY, Auctioneer.

By CRONLY & MORRIS.

Administrator's Sale.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, County of New Hanover. } SUPERIOR COURT.

Adam Empie, Administrator of James S. Green, vs. James G. Green and others, heirs at Law of James S. Green.

Petition for sale of Real Estate.

By virtue of an order made in the above entitled cause the undersigned as the Administrator of the late James S. Green will, on THURSDAY, the 18th day of May next, at 12 o'clock M., at the Court House in Wilmington, sell by Public Auction all the lands which belonged to the late James S. Green at the time of his death lying East of the late Eastern boundary of the city of Wilmington, extending eastwardly beyond Mill Creek, including the three parcels of land conveyed to said James S. Green by S. D. Wallace and Wm. A. Bourk, Executors of Samuel Beery, by deed dated the 26th day of April 1853, and also the lands conveyed by Miles Costin to James S. Green by deed dated the 8th day of September 1853, which said lands are particularly described in the petition filed in the Superior Court of New Hanover County by the undersigned as the Administrator of said James S. Green, under which the order for the sale of the same is made.

Said lands will be sold on a credit of six and twelve months, and the purchaser will be required to enter into bonds with good and sufficient security for the payment of the purchase money.

ADAM EMPIE, Administrator.

april 7 9-w7wch

NOTICE.

I HEREBY NOTIFY AND REQUEST THE creditors of Spaight Hill, Esq., to present their claims to me at the law office of John N. Stallings, Esq., in the town of Kenansville, on Monday the 1st day of May, preliminary to their settlement.

A. G. MOSELEY, Trustee.

april 7 9-4wch

CANCERS, TUMORS, ULCERS.

Astonishing cures by Prof. Kline, at the Philadelphia Cancer Institute, 931 Arch, street, Philadelphia, Pa. At Branch Offices by Dr. Dalton, 238 W. Fourth street, Cincinnati, Ohio, by Dr. Greene, Charlotte, N. C., by Dr. Healy, Stubblefield House, Atlanta, Ga.

WONDERFUL CANCER ANTIDOTES.

No Knife. No Caustic Medicines. No Blood. Little Pain.

For particulars call on or address either of the above.

jan 27 51—3mch

MARRIAGE GUIDE.

EVERY ONE HIS OWN DOCTOR.

A private instructor for married persons or those about to be married, both male and female, in everything concerning the physiology and relations of our sexual system, and the production and prevention of offspring, including all the new discoveries never before given in the English language, by WM. YOUNG, M. D. This is really a valuable and interesting work. It is written in plain language for the general reader, and is illustrated with numerous engravings. All young married people, or those contemplating marriage, and having the least impediment to married life, should read this book. It discloses secrets that every one should be acquainted with; still it is a book that must be locked up and not lie about the house. It will be sent to any address on receipt of 50 cents. Address DR. WM. YOUNG, phia.

oct 21 37-6mch

SAMUEL V. GREER.

(Successor to Dialogue & Greer,)

Fire Hose Manufacturer,

520 NORTH ST., PHILADELPHIA.

Established in 1821.

Steam Fire Engine, Forcing and Suction Hose, Leather and Rubber Buckets, Pipe, Nozzle, Screw, and Patent Coupling of all kinds.

feb 24 w6mch

ROBERT C. JOHNSON,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, COTTON, &c.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

OFFICE AT JOHN C. HEYER'S STORE, would inform his friends and old customers that he has qualified as Inspector, and solicits their patronage.

jan 13 w—tf

DOUBLE REFINED POUDRETTE OF THE

"Lodi Manufacturing Co."

For sale in lots to suit customers. This article is sold for HALF THE PRICE of other fertilizers, and is cheaper for Cotton, Corn, Tobacco and Vegetables, than any other in the market. It is made entirely from the night soil, offal, &c., of New York City.

Price, delivered on board in New York City, Twenty-five Dollars per Ton.

Read the following Testimonials:

JACOB JOYNER, Esq., of Greenville, N. C., under date of October 25th, 1870, says: "The Poudrette I purchased of you last spring, I used on *Corn*, and from results, I am satisfied it is the cheapest and best fertilizer we can use in this section."

DAVID W. GASKILL, of Washington, N C., under date of Nov. 4th, 1870, says: "I used your Double Refined Poudrette on Cotton in the same way (in the drill,) side by side with Peruvian Guano, the Poudrette in one row and the Guano in the next, and I pronounce it superior to the Guano. In the spring the rows where I used the Guano looked the best, but in June and July, the Poudrette showed itself, and my neighbors who have seen it pronounce it equal to Guano, and I think they will unite with me in using it another year."

JAMES R. WILDER, of Franklinton, N C., says, in letter dated Sept. 23d, 1870: "I used the Double Refined Poudrette on Cotton, and it will, without a doubt, make more than a $56-guano, which has a great reputation as a Cotton Manure. The Nitro-Phosphate I used on Cotton, Sweet Potatoes and garden truck, all of which did exceedingly well."

J. J. ROLLINS, of Pactolus, N. C., under date of October 29th, 1870, says: "I believe the *Double Refined Poudrette* and Bone Dust are all they are recommended to be. I used the Poudrette on *Corn*, and although the season has been very unfavorable for all kinds of fertilizers on my sandy soil, I was perfectly satisfied, and believe it the cheapest fertilizer we can use."

J. A. J. ASKEW, of Colerain, N. C., in a letter dated September 16th, 1870, says: "I let several planters have some of the 'Double Refined Poudrette.' One says he wants 5 tons next season to put under Corn. I used 4 tons on *Corn*, and although the season was unfavorable, it astonished every one who saw it. I think it the best fertilizer for Corn I ever saw."

A Pamphlet giving full directions, &c., sent on application to

JAMES T. FOSTER, Box 3139, New York P. O. Office 66 Cortlandt Street, New York.

For sale by

SPRUNT & HINSON, Wilmington, N. C.

jan13 49-w13t-ch

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WILMINGTON, N. C.,

NORTHROP & CUMMING, Proprietors.

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All kinds of PLANED LUMBER always on hand. Also, LATHS, BRICK, &c., &c.

dec 16 45-6m

AVOID QUACKS.—A VICTIM OF EARLY indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, etc., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. J. H. TUTTLE, 78 Nassau St., New York City.

jan 13 49-w6mch

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED AT THE JOURNAL OFFICE

200 TONS

STAR AMMONIATED SOLUBLE PHOSPHATE now landing from Schooner Mary Riley, which we offer for sale at reduced prices for cash or on crop time.

VICK & MEBANE.

mar 28 154-d&w3wch

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The Carolina Messenger,

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AS AN ORGAN OF OPINION.

THE MESSENGER is fearless, trenchant, indomitable, ardent in its advocacy of sound Democratic principles, unsparing in its denunciation of political abuses and corruption; and not confining its discussion to mere politics, it takes a wide range touches upon a great variety of subjects, and aims to be a safe guide of public opinion on all topics which engage public attention. It gives conspicuous prominence to State news and market reports.

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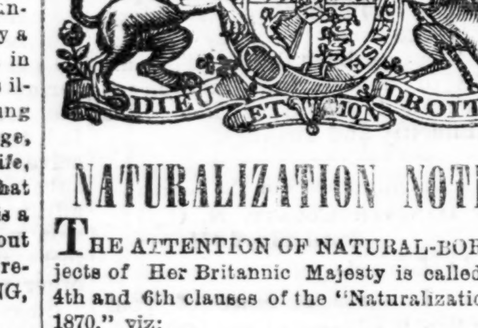
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EXCHANGE HOTEL,

HILLSBORO' STREET, RALEIGH, N. C.

A. A. HARBIN.............PROPRIETOR.

jan 14 Star copy 92-1td&6mwch



NATURALIZATION NOTICE.

THE ATTENTION OF NATURAL-BORN subjects of Her Britannic Majesty is called to the 4th and 6th clauses of the "Naturalization Act, 1870," viz:

4. Any person who by reason of his having been born within the dominions of Her Majesty is a natural-born subject, but who also at the time of his birth became under the law of any foreign State a subject of such State, and is still such subject, may, if of full age and not under any disability, make a declaration of alienage in manner aforesaid, and from and after the making of such declaration of alienage, such person shall cease to be a British subject. Any person who is born out of Her Majesty's dominions of a father being a British subject may, if of full age, and not under any disability, make a declaration of alienage in manner aforesaid, and from and after the making of such declaration, shall cease to be a British subject.

EXPATRIATION.

6. Any British subject who has at any time before, or may at any time after, the passing of this act, when in any foreign State, and not under any disability, voluntarily become naturalized in such State, shall, from and after the time of his so having become naturalized in such foreign State, be deemed to have ceased to be a British subject, and be regarded as an alien: *Provided*, (1.) That where any British subject has, before the passing of this act, voluntarily become naturalized in a foreign State and yet is desirous of remaining a British subject, he may, at any time within two years after the passing of this act, make a declaration that he is desirous of remaining a British subject, and upon such declaration, hereinafter referred to as a declaration of British nationality, being made, and upon his taking the oath of allegiance, the declarant shall be deemed to be, and to have been continually, a British subject; with this qualification, that he shall not, when within the limits of the foreign State in which he has been naturalized, be deemed to be a British subject, unless he has ceased to be a subject of that State in pursuance of the laws thereof, or in pursuance of a treaty to that effect.

(2.) A declaration of British nationality may be made, and the oath of allegiance be taken, as follows, that is to say: If the declarant be in the United Kingdom, in the presence of a justice of the peace: if elsewhere in Her Majesty's dominions, in the presence of any judge of any court of civil or criminal jurisdiction, of any justice of the peace, or of any other officer for the time being authorized by law in the place in which the declarant is to administer an oath for any judicial or other legal purpose; if out of Her Majesty's dominions, in the presence of any officer in the diplomatic or consular service of Her Majesty.

Also, to the following extract from the "Convention between Her Majesty and the United States of America relative to Naturalization." (Ratifications exchanged at London, August 10, 1870.)

ARTICLE II. * British subjects * * who have become and are naturalized as citizens within the United States, shall be at liberty to renounce their naturalization and to resume their British nationality, provided that such renunciation be publicly declared within two years after the 12th day of May, 1870.

Further information may be had on application to

ALEX. SPRUNT, British Vice Consul at Wilmington, N. C.

3-eow-7wch

STATE NEWS.

MEETING IN BRUNSWICK.—We trust our people generally will be inspired by the zeal displayed by the men of Brunswick in organizing for the campaign.

Raleigh *Sentinel*.

FLORAL COLLEGE.—Col. N. A. McLean, of Lumberton, says the *Robesonian*, will deliver, by invitation, a lecture before the young ladies of Floral College on Friday, the 28th inst.

RUFFIN BADGER INSTITUTE.—The annual exercises of this Institute will take place on the 27th inst. Colonel George Wortham, of Granville, delivers the address and Rev. Mr. Wellons, of Franklin, the sermon.—Raleigh *Sentinel*.

APPOINTED JUDGE.—Yesterday Governor Caldwell appointed W. A. Moore, of Chowan, to fill the vacancy in the Judgeship in the Second Judicial District of this State, created by the enforced resignation of Jaybird Jones.—Raleigh *Sentinel*.

RELIGIOUS.—Rev. J. B. Cheshire, D. D., Pastor of Calvary Church, Tarboro', has been compelled to suspend his church labors for several weeks on account of the feeble condition of his health. Rev. J. B. Purcell, of Wilson, will temporarily fill his pulpit.

FATAL ACCIDENT—We are pained to learn that Mr. Malchus Sears, a young man of about 18 years of age, son of R. T. D. Sears, Esq., of Chatham county, accidentally fell from the top of a load of hay which he was hauling on a wagon on Saturday last and was almost instantly killed.

Raleigh *Sentinel*.

TARBORO'.—Capt. Fred. Phillips has been nominated for Mayor of Tarboro', and Dr. Jos. H. Baker, Gen. W. G. Lewis and Mr. Elijah Rawls for Commissioners, by the Democrats and Conservaties of that place. A good ticket. Success to them. The Radicals have nominated John Norfleet for Mayor, and Wm. H. Johnson, Dr. Jos. H. Baker and R. B. Alsop for Commissioners. The *Southerner* learns that Mr. Alsop will not run on this ticket.

DELEGATES TO THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.—The following gentlemen have been appointed delegates to the Episcopal Convention, to assemble at Warrenton on the 4th Wednesday of next month, to represent this parish:

D. M. Barringer, K. P. Battle, J. B. Batchelor and Seaton Gales

Alternates—W. R. Cox, Douglas Bell, R. H. Jones and ———

Raleigh *Sentinel*.

At a meeting of the vestry of Christ Church, held on Monday, the following named gentlemen were elected delegates and alternates from this parish to attend the State Convention to be held at Warrenton on the 24th of May:

Delegates—Major John Hughes, Major D. T. Carraway. John H. Haughton, Esq, and F. C. Roberts, Esq.

Alternates—D. J. B. Hughes and Messrs. M. DeW. Stevenson, Rufus Morgan and George H. Roberts.—Newbern *Journal of Commerce*.

CONVENTION OR NO CONVENTION.—We learn the Republican party in this county are divided on the question of Convention—some favoring and others opposing the measure. We understand that Mr. O. S. Hayes, of Shoe Heel, former State Senator, is in favor of a Convention, while Col. Nat McLean, E. K. Proctor and others of the party oppose it. It is now stated that Col. Nat McLean and "Hon." Ku-Klux John Holloway, of this town, are to be run as the anti-Convention candidates, and that "old Prock," and the "fitin parson" are to be left out in the cold. We think it altogether unlikely, however, that these worthies will quietly submit to such treatmen, and we constantly expect "lots of fun."—Lumberton *Robesonian*.

A ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE—A MOTHER FINDS HER LONG LOST DAUGHTER.—After what we now propose to say, no one can declare that Tarboro' is devoid of romance strangely blended with reality.

Many of the scenes and incidents to be described transpired in our midst, and altogether they furnish material for a truthful story of real life.

Some fourteen years since a divorce was effected between a man and wife, residents North of Tarboro. The husband was allowed to take possession of the children, a boy and a girl, both infants. The mother went her way, and the father soon after died. Other parties took charge of the children, and for many years the mother has been vainly prosecuting the search for her offspring.

Chance or Providence at last brought the girl, now a beautiful maiden of sixteen, to this borough, where for some months past she had been engaged in gaining an honest livelihood.

In the meantime the mother, living in a Southern State, after much diligence, had learned that a girl answering the description of her child was probably in Tarboro'.

Some few weeks since a stranger appeared in town, who, without apparent motive, formed the acquaintance of the young lady, and exhibiting the portrait of the mother satisfied himself by her recognition of the same that he had at last discovered a clue to the mystery.

Returning South he informed the mother where her long lost daughter could certainly be found, and last week the bereaved parent arrived at the Howard Hotel, unattended and unknown. The young girl was summoned to the hotel, unsuspicious of the loving destiny that awaited her, and while the mother remained in another room the lady of the house endeavored to prepare the glad tidings to the child. Did she remember her mother? and other similar questions brought enquiry to her eyes and wonder in her face, and when her mother appeared, exclaiming "My child," the scene passes description, and we drop the curtain over the holy reunion.

After so many years of separation the two were once more reunited—mother and child—and shortly after both took their departure Southward. That they may be happy in mutual love and respect we cordially hope.

And so ends the latest romance of Tarboro'.—Tarboro *Southerner*.

From the Memphis Sun's account of the sentence of the Cuba murderers.

An Affecting Scene—A Judge Sentencing an Old Schoolmate to be Hanged.

Judge Flippin then spoke as follows:—"Samuel H. Poston, this is one of the saddest eras in my life. Our parents and their children knew each other. We grew up together, went to the same school, the same church, and played on hill and in valley the same innocent games in boyhood. Years have passed since then.—Our roads in life have diverged. You now stand convicted of a great, a capital crime, and I, as the minister of the law, have imposed upon me the painful duty of passing upon you the sentence of death. Were it consistent with my official duties, I 'would that this cup could pass from me.' But I cannot now shrink from the performance of this sad official requirement, and must not, and will not, in the future, though other victims may fall, to avenge a violated law.—It is, therefore, the sentence of the court that you be remanded to the county jail of Shelby county, the place from whence you came, to be there securely kept until Friday, the 26th day of May next, when you will be taken by the sheriff of Shelby county, between the hours of 10 a. m., and 3 p. m., within one mile and a half of the court house of said county, and then to be hanged by the neck until you are dead, and may God have mercy on your soul."

When Poston was called, both the Judge and Poston were very much moved. Poston shook like an aspen leaf and had to grasp a chair for support. At the conclusion of the sentence Judge Flippin was in tears, as was also nearly all the large crowd gathered there. It was a most affecting scene, and will ever be remembered by those who witnessed it. It was a surprise to all to know the relation that existed in early childhood between Judge Flippin and Poston, and it must have indeed been a sad thing for Judge Flippin to consign to death the playmate of his early boyhood days.

A Valorous Congressman.

The valorous Mr. Kelley, who went South to make fire-brand speeches, and concealed himself under a table in Mobile, declared in Congress the other day that sixty-seven shots were fired at him. We should hardly think that Mr. Kelley was in a proper state state of mind to count the shots. A man trembling under a table is very likely to take a quaking view of things, and it isn't quite unsafe to estimate his exploits according to his own blatant words afterwards.—N. Y. *Record*.

Not only false, but an insult. What! sixty-seven "rebel" shots and not one hit? The thing is impossible. The reconstructed are better marksman than that. If any one in that row had wished to kill Kelley, it would have been easy to have done it. We do not believe that a shot was fired at him at all. Perhaps, if he had remained after the negroes had been incited by his speech to commence the riot, he might have been made to take his chance in his own scrimmage, and no one can say he did not deserve it. But he ducked under the table at the first report, and then made 2:40 time to his hotel, by a back street and bare headed. Reaching the hotel, he asked for his room key and told the clerk to say he was out. He remained *perdu* until a special boat could be chartered to take him out of the city. After this experience of course he is a Ku-Kluxer after the Shallabarger pattern.

Mobile *Register*.

A Wonderful Cow Story—Seventy-two Calves at a Birth

The Roanoke Valley, published at Clarksville, Mecklenburg county, gives the following remarkable story:

We have heard of one of the most wonderful cases which ever came to our notice, and which deserves the investigation of physiologists. A large sized cow belonging to a gentleman living in the neighborhood of Aaron's creek, was delivered of a calf of full size and fine appearance a few days ago, and in an hour or so afterwards of seventy-one more, of about the size of a man's fist, all perfectly formed, but not fully developed. The cow died, and all the little calves were of course dead, but the first and full size calf is living and doing well.

Our informant was a physician of ability and reputation, who said that he was not eye witness of the case, but his informant was a reputable gentleman, in whose word he placed implicit confidence.

It is certainly a curious case and hard to believe, but we believe the statement is entirely true.

Democratic Address.

The democratic caucus at its meeting to-night finally concluded to issue a national address, which should cover in a general manner all the political questions at issue up to the present time. The Southern Democrats have no opinions to offer, but left everything to be made up by their Northern brethren. The address will not be issued until after the passage of the pending Ku-Klux bill. It will set forth that the Democracy fully abide by all the questions settled by the passage of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, and that there is no disposition to dispute any of the legal consequences which may follow from the same. Then touching upon what the questions involved in the proposition are, it will conclude with an indictment of the entire policy of the republican party.—*Wash. Cor. Balt. Sun.*

Paris (April 2) Correspondence London Standard

Fighting Before Paris—The First Encounter Described—Demoralization and Cowardice

On going out this morning, at 8 o'clock, I had not the slightest idea that anything unusual was about to take place. Red battalions kept marching up and down Rue Rivoli, making the usual clatter and noise with their drums and bugles. Everything seemed to be as quiet as it has been for the last fortnight, and being utterly sick of exploring the Hotel de Ville and other Republican haunts, your special correspondent and myself elected to take a walk down the Champs Elysees, intending to try and go on to Neuilly, and have a look at the Pontifical Zouaves, whose outposts we believed to be a little way beyond the gates. As we entered the Champs Elysees the report of cannon and a rather brisk musketry fire made us hasten onward, and, on reaching the Avenue de la Grand Armee, between the Arc de Triomphe and the Porte Maillot, it became evident to the most unpracticed ear that a serious engagement must be taking place at no great distance. Presently we fell in with National Guards marching hurriedly towards Paris, chattering among themselves. The remark "*Nous serons donc toujours trahis*," frequently caught my ear, and, on inquiring of one of those gallant fellows what had happened, and where he was going to, was informed, civily enough, that "the forts had fired upon them, that they had no ammunition, that their muskets were no good, and that they were going to the Hotel de Ville to have *une explication* with the Commune. The firing got rather hotter just then, and we could see distinctly heavy white smoke rising above Puteaux, and above the *rondpoint* of Courbevoie. We went into a house on the right-hand, close to the railway station, and from a balcony at the top we had a clear view of the whole affair. The firing grew very heavy on the right, and then the troops on the *rondpoint* opened fire on the barricade of the bridge of Neuilly, from which, so far as I could see, there was no reply. Presently guns were brought midway down the slope, and began firing towards Paris. This was evidently meant to clear the Avenue de Neuilly and the Avenue de la Grande Armee, and it certainly did so most effectually. All the defenders of the gates replied themselves with a degree of alacrity reflecting the highest credit on their prudence. Barely fifty men were left crouching close behind the loop-holed wall which runs across the road on either side of the draw-bridge. Meanwhile, the shells came tumbling in closer and closer to the gates; four of them fell within the walls, one striking a house next door. Neither appears to have done any damage, but in the Avenue de Neuilly some of the houses appear to have suffered. At 12 o'clock the firing ceased, and the Versailles forces occupied the bridge of Neuilly and cleared away the barricade. We expected that they would have advanced, and had they done so, they could have entered the town without the smallest difficulty, the number of National Guards behind the loop-holes being numerically insignificant, and it being highly probable that they would have bolted on the approach of a large force. For full two hours matters remained in *statu quo*, without a shot being fired. But at the expiration of that time the Versailles force either took up positions in the houses at the side of the bridge, or withdrew to their original positions, and entirely disappointed our hopes of seeing them make an attack, the success of which was certain. At about 2 o'clock, two small four-pounders were brought up, and were placed on the ramparts at each side of the gate, and a little later four battalions of National Guards came up and piled their arms in the Avenue de la Grand Armee. It is possible that their appearance does them an injustice, but I feel it very difficult to believe that such a mere slovenly mob of armed loafers could be induced to face a battery. Their spirits were raised by the arrival and entrance through the gates of a score or so of deserters—linesmen without exception. None of them were armed, and they had evidently skulked away while the fighting was going on. The "Army of the Commune" welcomed these cowardly ruffians with enthusiastic shouts of "*Vive la Republique.*"—crowded around them, and shook hands with them—some persons among the crowd even went the length of giving them money, but the general feeling among the respectable lookers-on was one of deep disgust.

At 2½ o'clock a battery of field pieces (all fourpounders) came up, but there was no sign of those Republican heroes marching out to "avenge" their defeat. As we left the scene of operations eight ambulance wagons were close to the gate, but the draw bridge was not down. I understand from reliable sources that the number of National Guards engaged was not less than 10,000, and that they suffered very severely, although the only forces actually engaged against them were the Pontifical Zouaves and a regiment of *gendarmes*, supported by six guns. The action commenced, it is said, by the National Guards firing on a *gendarme* who approached them under a flag of truce. It is said that the loss of the patriots is between 300 and 400 killed and wounded. I think the numbers are exaggerated, for we only saw four wounded brought in, and only one of them appeared seriously hurt. It is possible, however that in Courbevoie, which lies in a hollow, and on which the artillery must have played for some time, the casualties may have been heavy.

MEETING COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Pursuant to an order of the President, A. R. Black, Esq., the Executive Committee met at the Court House in the city of Wilmington on Saturday, the 22d instant, to transact business of importance to the Society.

On motion the following are appointed a Committee of Arrangements for the next meeting, viz: Dr. S. S. Satchwell, Maj. J. S. Hines and Dr. W. T. Ennett.

It was also ordered that the Secretary furnish a complete record of the Society from its infancy up to the present time at the expense of the Society.

The President was requested, by a motion of Dr. Satchwell, to provide and select suitable persons for delivering or writing essays for the occasion.

After a free interchange of officers it was agreed to hold the next annual meeting at the Court House, in the City of Wilmington, on Wednesday, the 7th of June, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

The Society was requested to furnish the JOURNAL and *Star* with copies of the proceedings, and request them published.

A. R. BLACK, President.

W. T. ENNETT, Secretary, *pro tem*.

THE KU-KLUX BILL.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1871.

THE KU-KLUX BILL.

The following is the Ku-klux bill, as finally agreed upon by both Houses of Congress, and passed:

AN ACT

To enforce the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and for other purposes.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any person who, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, custom or usage of any State, shall subject, or cause to be subjected, any person within the jurisdiction of the U. S. to the deprivation of any rights, privileges or immunities secured by the Constitution of the United States, shall, any such law, statute, ordinance, regulation, custom or usage of the State to the contrary notwithstanding, be liable to the party injured in any action at law, suit in equity, or other proper proceeding for redress; such proceeding to be prosecuted in the several District or Circuit Courts of the United States, with and subject to the same rights of appeal, review upon error, and other remedies provided in like cases in such courts, under the provisions of the act of the 9th of April, 1866, entitled "An act to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights, and to furnish the means of their vindicaton," and the other remedial laws of the United States which are in their nature applicable in such cases

Sec. 2. That if two or more persons within any State or Territory of the United States shall conspire together to overthrow, or to put down, or to destroy by force the Government of the United States, or to levy war against the United States, or to oppose by force the authority of the Government of the United States, or by force, intimidation or threat to prevent, hinder or delay the execution of any law of the United States, or by force to seize, take or possess any property of the United States, contrary to the authority thereof, or by force, intimidation or threat to prevent any person from accepting or holding any office of trust or place of confidence under the United States, or from discharging the duties thereof, or by force, intimidation or treat to induce any officer of the United States to leave any State, district or place where his duties as such officer might lawfully be performed, or to injure him in his person or property on account of his lawful discharge of the duties of his office, or to injure his person while engaged in the lawful discharge of the duties of his office, or to injure his property, so as to molest, hinder, interfere with, or impede him in the discharge of his official duty; or, by force, intimidation, or threat to deter any party or witness in any Court of the United States from attending such court, or from testifying in any matter pending in such Court, fully, freely and truthfully, or to injure any such party or witness in his person or property on account of his having so attended or testified, or by force, intimidation or threat to influence the verdict, presentment or indictment of any juror or grand juror in any court of the United States, or to injure such juror in his person or property on account of any verdict, presentment or indictment lawfully assented to by him, or on account of his being or having been such juror, or shall conspire together or go in disguise upon the public highway or upon the premises of another, for the purpose, either directly or indirectly, of depriving any person or any class of persons of the equal protection of the laws, or of equal privileges or immunities under the laws, or for the purpose of preventing or hindering the constituted authorities of any State from giving or securing to all persons within such State the equal protection of the laws, or shall conspire together for the purpose of in any manner impeding, hindering, obstructing or defeating the due course of justice in any State or Territory, with intent to deny to any citizen of the United States the due and equal protection of the laws, or to injure any person in his person or his property for lawfully enforcing the right of any person or class of persons to the equal protection of the laws, or by force, intimidation or threat to prevent any citizen of the United States, lawfully entitled to vote, from giving his support or advocacy, in a lawful manner, toward or in favor of the election of any lawfully qualified person as an elector for President or Vice President of the United States, or as a member of the Congress of the United States, or to injure any such citizen in his person or property, on account of such support or advocacy, each and every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high crime, and, upon conviction thereof in any district or circuit court of the United States or District or Supreme Court of any Territory of the United States having jurisdiction of similar offences, shall be punished by a fine not less than five hundred nor more than five thousand dollars, or by imprisonment, with or without hard labor, as the court may determine, for a period of not less than six months nor more than six years, as the court may determine, or by both such fine and imprisonment as the court shall determine. And if any one or more persons engaged in any such conspiracy, shall do, or cause to be done, any act in furtherance of the object of such conspiracy, whereby any person shall be injured in his person or property, or deprived of having and exercising any right or privilege of a citizen of the United States, the person so injured or deprived of such rights and privileges may have and maintain an action for the recovery of damages occasioned by such injury or deprivation of rights and privileges against any one or more of the persons engaged in such conspiracy, such action to be prosecuted in the proper district or circuit court of the United States, with and subject to the same rights of appeal, review upon error, and other remedies provided in like cases in such courts under the provisions of the act of April ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, entitled "An act to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights, and to furnish the means of their vindication."

Sec. 3. That in all cases where insurrection, domestic violence, unlawful combinations, or conspiracies in an any State, shall so obstruct or hinder the execution of the laws thereof, and of the United States, as to deprive any portion or class of the people of such State of any of the rights, privileges or immunities or protection named in the Constitution and secured by this act, and the constituted authorities of such State shall either be unable to protect, or shall, from any cause, fail in or refuse protection of the people in such rights, such facts shall be deemed a denial by such State of the equal protection of the laws to which they are entitled under the Constitution of the United States; and in all such cases, or whenever any such insurrection, violence, unlawful combination, or conspiracy, shall oppose or obstruct the laws of the United States, or the due execution thereof, or impede or obstruct the due course of justice under the same, it shall be lawful for the president, and it shall be his duty, to take such measures, by the employment of the militia or the land and naval forces of the United States, or of either, or by other means, as he may deem necessary for the suppression of such insurrection, domestic violence or combinations; and any person who shall be arrested under the provisions of this and the preceding section shall be delivered to the marshall of the proper district, to be dealt with according to law.

Sec. 4. That whenever in any State or part of a State the unlawful combinations named in the preceding section of this act shall be organized and armed, and so numerous and powerful as to be able, by violence, to either overthrow or set at defiance the constituted authorities of such State, and of the United States, within such state, or when the constituted authorities are in complicity with, or shall connive at the unlawful purposes of such powerful and armed combinations, and whenever, by reason of either or all of the causes aforesaid, the conviction of such offenders, and the preservation of the public safety shall become in such district impracticable, in every such case such combinations shall be deemed a rebellion against the Government of the United States, and during the continuance of such rebellion, and within the limits of the district which shall be so under the sway thereof, such limits to be prescribed by proclamation, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, when, in his judgment, the public safety shall require it, to suspend the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus, to the end that such rebellion may be overthrown; Provided, That all the provisions of the second section of an act entitled "An act relating to habeas corpus, and regulating judicial proceedings in certain cases," approved March 3, 1863, which relates to the discharge of prisoners, other than prisoners of war, and to the penalty for refusing to obey the order of court, shall be in full force so far as the same are applicable to the provisions of this section; Provided, further, That the President shall first have made proclamation, as now provided by law, commanding such insurgents to disperse; And provided also, That the provisions of this section shall not be in force after the end of the next regular session of Congress.

Sec. 5. That no person shall be a grand or petit juror in any court of the United States, upon any inquiry, hearing or trial of any suit, proceeding or prosecution, based upon or arising under the provisions of this act, who shall, in the judgment of the court, be in complicity with any such combination or conspiracy, and every such juror shall, before entering upon any such inquiry, hearing or trial, take and subscribe an oath in open court that he has never, directly or indirectly, counselled, advised or voluntarily aided any such combination or conspiracy, and each and every person who shall take this oath, and shall therein swear falsely, shall be guilty of perjury, and shall be subject to the pains and penalties declared against that crime, and the first section of the act entitled "An act defining additional causes of challenge and prescribing an additional oath for grand and petit jurors in the United States courts, approved June seventeenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 6. That if any person or persons, having knowledge that any of the wrongs conspired to be done, and mentioned in the second section of this act, are about to be committed, and, having power to prevent, or aid in preventing the same, shall neglect or refuse so to do, and such wrongful act shall be committed, such person or persons shall be liable to the person injured, or his legal representatives, for all damages caused by any such wrongful act, which such first-named person or persons, by reasonable diligence, could have prevented; and such damages may be recovered in an action on the case in the proper Circuit Court of the United States, and any number of persons guilty of such wrongful neglect or refusal, may be joined as defendants in such action; provided, that such action shall be commenced within one year after such cause of action shall have accrued, and if the death of any person shall be caused by any such wrongful act and neglect, the legal representatives of such deceased person shall have such action therefor, and may recover, not exceeding five thousand dollars damages therein, for the benefit of the widow of such deceased person, if any there be, or, if there be no widow, for the benefit of the next of kin of such deceased person.

Sec. 7. That nothing herein contained shall be constructed to supersede or repeal any former act or law, except so far as the same may be repugnant thereto; and any offences heretofore committed against the tenor of any former act shall be prosecuted, and any proceeding already commenced for the prosecution thereof shall be continued and completed, the same as if this act had not been passed, except so far as the provisions of this act may go to sustain and validate such proceedings.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

1 square, of 10 lines or less, for each and every insertion, $1.

Special Notices will be charged $2 00 per square for each and every insertion.

All Obituaries and private publications of every character are charged as advertisements.

No advertisement reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

CAPE FEAR AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION FAIR OF 1871—FIELD CROPS.

The Officers and Executive Committee of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association offer the following liberal premiums upon Field Crops, to be determined at the next Annual Fair, in advance of the publication of the regular Premium List:

COTTON.

For best and largest crop of Cotton upon four (4) acres or more of *upland*, with statement of quality of soil, mode of cultivation, amount and kind of manure used, the time of planting and variety of Cotton; the land to be measured and the yield to be vouched for by *affidavit*—relative value of crop above expenses to be the standard:

1st Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value.....$50
2d " " " " 30
3d " " " " 20

For best and largest crop of Cotton upon one (1) acre of upland. Regulations same as above:

Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value......$25

CORN.

For best and largest crop of Corn grown upon four (4) acres of upland. Regulations same as for Cotton; two (2) bushels to be exhibited as sample:

1st Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value.....$50
2d " " " " 30
3d " " " " 20

For best crop of Corn grown upon one (1) acre upland. Same regulations as above:

Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value......$25

WHEAT.

For the largest yield of Wheat from five (5) acres; under same rules and regulations as above for Cotton and Corn:

Sterling Silver Plate, value.........$20

OATS AND RYE.

For largest yield of Oats or Rye. Same regulations as above; two bushels to be exhibited:

Each, Sterling Silver Plate, value.........$20

POTATOES.

For largest crop Sweet Potatoes upon one (1) acre; one-fourth to be dug and two (2) bushels to be exhibited as sample:

Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value.........$10

For largest crop of Irish Potatoes upon one half acre. Same regulations as above for Sweet Potatoes:

Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value.........$10

PEAS, &C., &C.

For largest crop of Peanuts upon one acre; for largest yield of Stock Peas upon one acre; for largest yield of Turnips upon one acre; for largest yield of Beets upon one acre. Two bushels of each to be exhibited; under same regulations as other crops:

Premium, each—Sterling Silver Plate, value..$10

HAY.

For largest yield Pea-Vine Hay one bale to be exhibited:

Sterling Silver Plate, value.........$10

For largest yield Native Grass; one bale to be exhibited; quality and quantity to be considered:

Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value.........$50

Largest yield Red Clover upon one acre; largest yield Cultivated Grasses upon one acre; one bale of each to be exhibited:

Premium, each—Silver Plate, value.........$10

To the farmer who raises and applies the largest quantity of Domestic Manures to, and by each horse, mule or ox, used in the cultivation of his farm, the quantity to be certified to by two or more competent witnesses, a Premium of $50 in Solid Silver Plate.

All the rules and regulations specified in the foregoing Premiums *must be complied with*. *Affidavits* and *certificates*, as required, to be filed with the General Secretary, when the articles are entered, *otherwise* the Awarding Committees will withhold Premiums.

Wilmington, February 3d, 1871.

Sales of Tobacco at Hillsboro' on the 14th average $14 per 100 lbs. for common quality.

Littlefield has just been elected President of the Florida Central Railroad. Poor Florida!

Lenoir has convicted three horse thieves. It isn't healthy to trouble horses in that county.

Weldon is to have a photographer; he is said to be provided with lenses which even Steve cannot break.

The Salem *Press* has been "watching housewives feeding chickens." We believe all except the housewife. It was the house-wife's daughter, we guess.

There are two insane women in the jail at Newbern. There is no room for them in the Insane Asylum, and their condition is such as to require confinement.

The squedunk has reached Raleigh and the Raleighites are amused (?)

Salem has an almond tree full of fruit.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1871.

The Ku-Klux Bill Not Needed.

That able Republican journal, the New York *Post*, has some more sensible words in regard to the Ku-Klux bill, and gives some irrefutable proofs that it is not needed. Of thirteen Governors of Southern States ten are Republican, one is a Conservative, and two are Democrats. We find, the writer says, that from Alabama, which has a Democratic Governor, and from Virginia, which has a "Conservative" Governor, no Ku-Klux outrages are reported. Tennessee, since the last election, has been quieted. Missouri, in which a special amnesty act was carried at the last election, is quiet. But, as the disorders occur in those States only which have Republican Governors, how is it that those Governors do not call upon the President, as they have the constitutional right to do? In addition to this the leading Republican papers of the country are opposed to it; and if the President should sign this bill, giving him as it does, enormous, dangerous and unconstitutional powers—and sign it in the face of the remonstrances of Southern Republicans would he not (asks the *Post*) stand condemned before public opinion as grasping after the most dangerous and unconstitutional powers, and that without the shadow of an excuse, his own party in the States in which it is pretended that this legislation is necessary, opposing it?

Wilmington and Onslow Railroad.

We publish this morning an address from General WILLIAM MACRAE, President of the Wilmington and Onslow Railroad, to the citizens of New Hanover and Onslow counties. As a Committee of the Board of Directors will call upon our people for subscription to the bonds of the Company, we trust that the appeal made by President MACRAE will claim the attention of our readers.

After the unfortunate experience of the people of this section in subscribing to stock in our railroads, we are satisfied that they receive with much more favor a subscription to bonds with a guaranteed rate of interest. What we want is the railroad. As a business matter the investment would be a good one to the citizens of Wilmington and Onslow, and those within reach of the proposed line, even should there be no direct return in interest or dividends. The new direction to a very large portion of the business of Onslow; its great development; the outlet afforded to the people of that county and portions of New Hanover; the increase of the value of the lands along the line of railroad, are objects of sufficient importance to demand the completion of the work. But by the plan proposed we not only have an opportunity of securing it, and most economically, but a certain return of six per cent. upon our investment.

The men who have been placed in charge of the building of the road, as President and Directors, are among the most substantial of the two counties. The names alone are sufficient to indicate the character and determination of the undertaking. These men are too practical and have too much at stake to begin the work until a sufficient amount is raised to secure its completion. While they appreciate its importance, they understand fully the difficulties before them, and intend to avoid the dangers which have wrecked so many similar enterprises.

We have the opportunity to secure the road at a small cost and with the certain assurance of a reasonable interest upon our investment, which we can illy afford to lose. The prosperity of our city and the sections tributary to the road will be enhanced an hundred fold more than the entire cost of the work, and if we fail to secure it, as favorable a chance will hardly present itself again. We earnestly hope the committee will meet with such success that we can soon have the pleasure of announcing that the Wilmington and Onslow Railroad will certainly be built.

The Science of Government.

The XIXth century boasts loudly of its progress, of its civilization, of its morality and its religion. In all these things it claims to be far in advance of its predecessors. But in many respects, if we examine its pretensions, we will find them like those of the Pharisee, who thanked God that he was not as other men.

It is true that with regard to the material sciences, the present century may with justice claim to have made immense progress. Chemistry, physics, geology, physiology and all the kindred sciences have penetrated deeper and deeper into the secrets of nature; have unfolded its hidden mysteries and appropriated to the use of man its latent forces. All the arts that tend to promote material welfare have felt the powerful influence of science, and man is rapidly acquiring as complete a dominion over the physical world as his Creator intends that he shall have.

But when we turn from the physical to the moral world we find much less cause for congratulation. In the regions of theology and moral philosophy in what are we in advance of previous generations? Indeed, as to the former, all the efforts of our day seem to be spent in more or less fruitless and contradictory attempts to return to the purer theology of the Apostolic era; and the divisions of opinion, instead of diminishing with additional discussion and investigation, seem to grow wider every day.

But it is especially of the science of government that we wish to speak, if, however, it may be said that statesmanship has yet risen to the dignity of a science. So far, it seems rather to be an empirical art, governed by no fixed laws, but only by routine and tradition. The American people—especially the Northern part of them—have claimed to possess the best government that the world ever saw. Yet it may be argued, with much truth, that we have gone backward instead of forward. Our government has not yet existed a century, and already it is so disfigured that its founders would fail to recognize it. Our fathers rebelled against a stamp tax and a want of adequate representation. We have stamp tax, income tax, and a thousand other taxes that they never dreamed of, and hundreds of thousands of the best citizens of the land are disfranchised, while universal suffrage is turned into a curse by being extended to the most ignorant and debased. They complained of a few arbitrary acts of the King of England; but by virtue of a Ku-Klux bill the President is invested with more despotic power than the King of England would ever have ventured to assert. And if it be claimed that our so called republican government spares us the enormous burdens of a monarchy and its sinecures, we would ask the candid inquirer to calculate whether they are not cheaper in the end than the numberless defalcations of our government officials and the scandalous jobs of every description that are every session carried through Congress at an immense cost to the country. While the halls of legislation are made a bear-garden, while the statesmanship of the party in power can find no worthier object than the oppression, humiliation and ruin of a portion of the common country, it would seem that we have but little cause to boast of progress in government.

If we turn to old Europe is it any better there? England, with her contrasts of immense wealth and abject poverty, burdened by a so-called National Church, which is repudiated by a vast portion of her people, and eaten up by pauperism, cannot be said to have advanced in the last generation, especially when after half a century of peace and unexampled material prosperity she has lost, through wretched statesmanship, her rank and influence among the nations of the world.

Surely, the science of government has not advanced in Russia, Austria or Germany—all of them organized like great camps, where every man is a soldier and subject to military discipline. Whatever forms and words may be used there, force is the great law. The resources of the country are devoured by the utterly unprofitable expenses of huge standing armies, and the barbarian idea of conquest seems to be once more in the ascendant.

Nor has unhappy France, which has tried so many experiments, been more fortunate than the rest. Her constitution of 1791 was better than any she has ever had since. In turns a prey to anarchy and despotism, she stands a warning to other nations. Torn by conflicting factions—the workmen of her cities embittered against her rural population, and the poor arrayed against the rich, she looks in vain for some relief to her calamities.

The *proletaires* of Paris, encamped upon *Mont Martre*, after 2,200 years interval, compare but unfavorably with the plebeians of Rome upon Mount Sacer.

Perhaps some day will come when mankind will rest of these continual oscillations between anarchy and despotism—will cease to be deluded by words—will learn that it is worse to be ruled by three hundred tyrants than by one. Perhaps some day liberty will be found compatible with law, with justice and order, with respect for the rights of minorities, and will cease to be a pretext for the oppression of one part of the nation by another. But we much fear that it will not be in this generation.

The "Outrage Committee" Again.

We resume our explorations through the mass of calumny and falsehood, embodied in the Star-Chamber Reports of the Congressional Inquisition.

We left Tim Lee, the carpet-bag Sheriff of Wake, when last we quit the subject, in the loving embrace of Judge Reade, of the Supreme Court. By a natural and easy transition we come to the evidence of Captain Settle, late of the Confederate army, later of the Supreme Court, and now of the Peruvian mission. If mendacity be an element of diplomacy, Capt. Settle will make a most successful Minister. Here is a man, occupying high judicial position, with ample opportunities of knowing better, insinuating it into the ears of this Committee that the Ku-Klux organization "extends to *every county* in the State," and that *he* "had heard some of the first ladies in North Carolina lauding the Ku-Klux and claiming that they were their only protection!" The same peculiarity that marked Tim Lee's testimony is here observable. *Tim* boasts intimate relations with high functionaries, and *Tom*, with about equal foundation in fact, vaunts inferentially, that he has the *entree* into high social life. But that has nothing to do with the libellous allegation that he directs against the people of the State at large, and the ladies in particular, nor with the utter falsity of another statement which he makes, viz: That "he had never heard *of any other* than a Republican being outraged." Had he not heard of the murder of Col. Nethercutt, of the wholesale massacre of the Foscue family, of the numerous cases of arson which have lit up the midnight horizon, and of other fiendish outrages upon women, too horrible to be mentioned? It is well that Capt. Settle, after such a declaration, should descend from the bench, put off his judicial robes and hide himself in a foreign land!

Swift witnesses in Courts of Justice often trip themselves and fall into the meshes which they would spread for others, bringing upon their heads shame, confusion and the visitation of the law. If Mr. Settle had not been testifying before a tribunal, the intolerant majority of which was full of anger, malice and all uncharitableness towards the good people of North Carolina, he could not have failed of signal rebuke and exposure, when, in one portion, if no more, of his evidence, unwarily thrown off his guard, he dropped the mask and showed the deformity that it covered. Thus: he asserts the former existence of Ku-Klux outrages in Rockingham—he declares that the civil tribunals (in that county, as well as others) were inadequate for their suppression and the conviction of the guilty,—and, in the next breath, *admits* that, pending the time when those "outrages" were being perpetrated in Rockingham, "all the county officers were members of the Republican party!"

> There are some muskets so contrive it,
> As oft to miss the mark they drive at,
> And, whether aimed at duck or plover,
> Bear wide—*and kick the owner over!*"

So saith Hudibras—and we know few satires that contain more pungent thrusts or better-directed darts at the weaknesses and follies of our humanity.

Settle concludes his story before the Committee by uttering a solemn conviction—doubtless in a tone of injured Pecksniffian virtue—"I believe society is degenerating. I am compelled to believe it has become very corrupt." And he drew

> "From the deep Charybdis of his pockets
> What seemed a handkerchief, and
> Forthwith blew his vocal nose;"

shook the unholy dust from off his feet and left for the land of Guano and *Jesuits'* bark. *Vale*, Tommy!

The next witness in order is Mr. C. R. Thomas, who represents the Newbern District in the present Congress, and of whose testimony we may say that it is, upon the whole, the fairest given by any man of his political stripe before the Committee.

But "sound the fuzzy-guzzy and beat the low-gug." Lo! a conquering hero comes! Albert H. Dowell, recently editor of the Asheville *Pioneer*, now struts upon the stage, and magnifies his little self fortwith into an especial object of "Ku-Klux and Democratic wrath,"—but "he paid very little attention to their threats; did not give them a thought hardly." It is somewhat unfortunate for this hero of the quill that, when the investigation became somewhat minute and particular, he was forced to beg surcease. "I am rather unwell to day, and I hope that the Committee will excuse my manner of giving my testimony." *Exit* Albert!

Beyond all comparison, the most infamous appearance put in before this Committee was that of one Virgil S. Lusk, Solicitor of the Eleventh Judicial District. We will do some of the Radical members of the Committee the justice to believe that both the temper and declarations of this man must have disgusted them. He volunteers, among other things, the remark, that "about the best thing the government could have done, at the close of the war, would have been to hang about five hundred men in North Carolina;" and, when interrogated as to the best remedy for the suppression of existing outrages, brutally and briefly replies "the administration of hemp!" We care not to waste words on so depraved a nature. Butler, the "Beast," would have enjoyed his congenial utterances. We hope that Gov. Caldwell would not, although it is said that, at one time, soon after the close of the war, he was in favor of hanging "Jeff Davis and Vance." If Bergen was given a Consulate for hanging (not unto death) *two* or *three* men only, what is there too much for Grant to do for Lusk, who advises such wholesale *sus. per coll?*

As we close the book, we can but agree with ex Judge Settle that the age is vitiated and demoralized,—but it is when we see native North Carolinians slandering and villifying their mother, heaping calumny upon her honored head, and poisoning the dagger with which her enemies would strike at her warm and noble heart!

FUN IN CONGRESS.

GENERAL BUTLER MAKES A PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

General Farnsworth Sees Him and Goes Him One Better.

Just before Congress adjourned, Thursday, and after business had been disposed of, Butler asked leave to make a personal explanation. Objection was made, but the rules were suspended on motion of Butler, 118 to 23.

Mr. Butler proceeded to address the House in reference to the scene which took place in the Senate between himself and Senator Davis, of Kentucky.

Assuming Mr. Davis' own description of the occurrence to be true, Mr. Butler submitted to the candid judgment of the House and all just men, which of the two in the affair had played the part of the courteous gentleman and which the part of the blackguard. Mr. Davis was shielded from responsibility for what he said by his age and his senatorial toga, and thus shielded and protected, he had ejected the effluvia of his revenge after the most high-toned manner of chivalry.

Mr. Beck submitted whether Mr. Butler had not violated the pledge he had made to the Democratic side of the House, when he got its consent to make an explanation, that he would say nothing personally offensive to Mr. Davis.

Mr. Butler denied having given that pledge. He had merely said he would make no attack upon him. He had, for nearly nine years suffered from assaults and charges of having appropriated to his own use small amounts of money in Louisiana, and now he would answer them once for all. He had captured and levied assessments on the rebels of Louisiana to the amount of nearly three millions of dollars, and he charged himself with the amount on the books of the department. Those books had been open for nine years, and even his detractors had not said that he had not fully accounted for the amount. Referring to the investigation at the last session into the management of national asylums, he accused Mr. Farnsworth of having published in the "Globe" a speech not delivered and highly slanderous to him (Butler). By that act that gentleman had put himself out of the pale of civilized warfare, and he would henceforth not consider that gentleman's tongue or pen a slander upon anybody, certainly not upon himself.

Mr Farnsworth asked and obtained permission to make a personal explanation in reply to Mr. Butler. He said it was too late in the day for that gentleman to put on airs and profess a rule of non-intercourse. He trusted his (Farnsworth's) great age had not anything to do with such non-intercourse as was suggested by him in reference to the Senator from Kentucky. In reference to the investigation as to the management of the National Asylum for disabled soldiers, he complained that the committee had not acted fairly in the matter, in refusing among other things to require the treasurer of that institution (Butler) to produce his bank book, which would show that he had constantly on hand from one hundred thousand dollars to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars of government money, which he kept in his own private bank in his own name, and with which he speculated.

Mr. Butler made a point of order that this was an attack upon him instead of a personal explanation.

The Speaker—Will the gentleman from Massachusetts state the words to which he objects, and the Chair will rule the question.

Mr. Butler—I should say pretty much all of it. (Laughter.) When I am told I have gorged myself with public money I suppose that does not require a point of order to be made.

The Speaker ruled such language out of order.

Mr. Farnsworth—The member from Massachusetts alluded to my speech as published in the Globe, and I am only recounting points of it to show that it was not unparliamentary.

The Speaker said he had no doubt that the language of the gentleman from Illinois was unparliamentary, and so ruled without hesitation.

Mr. Banks remarked that it was not proper for a member to ask unanimous consent to make a personal explanation, and then make criminal charges against a member.

The Speaker said he entirely agreed with the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. Farnsworth remarked that he also agreed with the gentleman from Massachusetts. (Laughter.) He went on to speak of a transaction for the sale of a piece of property at Hampton, Virginia, for a national asylum, the property having been owned by Mr. Butler, but transferred to him by his brother-in-law, Hildreth, to cover appearances. In conclusion, he said if that transaction and testimony given by Mr. Butler, before the committee on military affairs, last session were before any petty jury of the United States, it would convict him—Butler—of embezzlement and perjury. (Laughter and great excitement.)

Mr. Butler remarked that he held in his hand the report of the military committee, made last session on that subject, and read the closing paragraph of it as an answer to all that advertised calumny which might be put out against him anywhere. The paragraph fully exonerates the officers of the asylum from all suspicion. Mr. Butler said, in conclusion, that he branded as false and calumnious everything that could be said against the president and treasurer of the national asylum. It was for the military committee to say whether its members had been corrupted under his (Butler's) lead. They could vindicate their own honor. He had not their honor in charge. Their report was a shield to him against the attack of any man. He had no words for a characterization of that attack. The gentlemen should judge of it for themselves, coming as it does under the guise and false pretense of a personal explanation. There were twelve or fifteen gentlemen of the House whom he had taken to Fortress Monroe, and to whom he had shown the property which he had sold to the national asylum, and every man who ever saw it, would admit that in that transaction he had given $25,000 to the disabled soldiers.

Mr. Farnsworth—The member from Massachusetts swore in the investigation that he did not sell; that his brother-in-law sold it. (Laughter.)

Mr. Butler—Oh, pshaw, pshaw. (Laughter.) That was one of the cheats of the statement. It was put into the hands of my brother-in-law as security for the money which he lent me.

Mr. Farnsworth—Your brother-in-law swore that he did not lend you any money. [Laughter.]

Mr. Butler—I cannot have any controversy with that man, whom I would not believe under oath. [Laughter and hammering from the Speaker's gavel.] Referring to witnesses who swore against him in the investigation, he said one of them was a runaway marine deserter, whom he had been trying to find to put a ball and chain around his legs, and that another was a Baltimore man, who once served with him (Butler) for supposed gallant conduct, but had since gone down lower, lower, lower, until he had sunk to the position of being a witness for the member from Illinois. [Laughter.]

Mr. Farnsworth—And the other witnesses were the member from Massachusetts and his brother in-law. [Renewed laughter and other manifestations of thorough enjoyment of the scene.]

Mr. Butler remarked, in conclusion, that he would not again be drawn into controversy on the subject. What was the use, he asked, of an investigation and of a report exonerating a man from all blame, when such exoneration was made only the foundation of fresh charges and fresh calumnies direct from hell! [Laughter.]

Mr. Beck asked and obtained leave to make a statement on behalf of the Senator from Kentucky, who, he said, had been so foully denounced by the member from Massachusetts. That Senator and that member had had a controversy on the floor of the Senate.

Mr. Butler—Oh, no! I had no controversy with him.

Mr. Beck—The Senator denounced the member on the floor of the Senate as a damned scoundrel, and I would characterize that as a controversy. [Laughter.] They had a quarrel on the floor of the Senate. It might have ended there and would have ended there but for the fact that the member from Massachusetts saw fit to come on to the floor of the House and use language grossly offensive to the Senator from Kentucky. When the member rises and announces that the Senator from Kentucky has been guilty of falsehood, I deny it, I hurl it back, and I say that the character of that Senator is as good as that of any man upon earth. He never did wilfully tell a lie, and no man before ever accused him of it. When the member said that the Senator was shielded by his age, and that he did not seek the proper redress, I have only to say that while my Senator is neither a bully nor a blackguard, the member can get any redress from him that he seeks outside of this hall or anywhere else. [Laughter.] I do not believe it lies in the mouth of the member from Massachusetts to talk about my Senator being shielded by his age or not seeking proper redress. I have witnessed scenes with that member which satisfied me that he would not seek the redress to which he alludes. [Laughter.] He does not forget that I have, in the presence of fifteen members of the House, seen the member from Illinois (Farnsworth) put his fist in the face of the member from Massachusetts and denounce him in every way one man can another, until I had to say to the other members of the committee standing by that I did not think any white man would take it without a fight, and decent negroes in New York State would fight over it.—[Uproarious laughter.]

Mr. Farnsworth (derisively)—It was on account of his extreme age, perhaps.—[Shouts of laughter.]

Mr. Butler (pointing to Farnsworth—He is not a white man.

Mr. Eldridge—Now is the proper time to call in the chaplain. [Continued laughter.]

Mr. Cox—The coroner should be also sent for. [Great laughter.]

Mr. Stoughton, a member of the military committee of the last House, defended the action and report of the committee, and stated that the vouchers of the gentleman from Massachusetts in reference to the National Asylum showed that he had fairly and honestly expended every dollar he had received from the national treasury.

At this point in the discussion, and while the House was quite amused and excited over it, the Speaker's hammer descended, and he announced that the first session of the House of Representatives for the Forty-first Congress was adjourned without day.

THE KU-KLUX BILL.

INIQUITOUS LEGISLATION—THE VOICE OF THE PRESS.

By the provisions of the infamous Force Bill, passed at the last session of Congress, the Republic is virtually abolished, and a military despotism established. The State governments are wiped out, and their powers, with others as foreign to our Constitution as they are dangerous to the liberties of our people, are placed in the hands of one man, Ulysses S. Grant. The press of the entire country seem alive to this fact, and teem with warnings to the people and denunciation of their infamous legislation. We give a few extracts from the editorial columns of our exchanges. The first is

From the New York Evening Post (Rep.)

HOW TO MEET UNCONSTITUTIONAL LEGISLATION.

The President having signed the Force Bill, the whole subject of national police legislation enters the field of legal discussion. We yesterday published the Act in full, and advise all citizens who wish to understand the history of the times, and to take an intelligent part in politics, to examine it carefully for themselves. It will be seen that it directly violates several distinct provisions of the Constitution; and that, a still more threatening fact, it violates the spirit of the Constitution more than its letter, assuming to change fundamentally the theory on which our system of government is constructed, and therefore demanding a reversal of the principles on which the supreme law has hitherto been interpreted and enforced. If this Bill is valid the United States have suffered, by the adoption of recent amendments of the Constitution, a revolution not less complete and momentous than was wrought by the original adoption of the Constitution itself.

This revolution consists in the assumption by the Federal Government of that municipal sovereignty which was at first reserved to the States, and has always been jealously guarded by them.

* * * * *

It cannot be disguised that the passage of this bill makes a crisis in the political history of the nation; a crisis which calls for all the wisdom of a great people to meet it properly. In any other country than our own it would inevitably lead either to a centralized imperialism or to civil war. It is only among a people long habituated to freedom and to respect for law that rulers could be found to hold such powers, even for a week, without danger to liberty. In other nations, with such a grant of power as this, a strong executive would strike for absolute sovereignty, and a week one would quickly be led by ambitious advisers to do the same. Here we are safe against such a danger.—The present President, whatever mistakes in statesmanship he may have made, is an honest patriot; and that usurpation which General Grant is too faithful and too pure to desire, even a reckless and corrupt man in his place would be too prudent to attempt. The habit of freedom has destroyed among our people the material of which slaves are made, and no sudden seizure of absolute power is to be feared here.

The false step must be retraced. The Act must be disowned by the nation. But it is with regret and remonstrance that patriotic citizens will hear the exhortations already uttered in some quarters to meet it by violence and disorder. The Constitution, which has been outraged by passing this Bill, provides the means for its own vindication. On the first test case which can be brought before the Supreme Court of the United States, it will do it-less be found and declared, in a way which fanaticism itself will heed, that Congress cannot abolish the States and repeal the Constitution. Even should it be impossible to obtain such a judgment before the next meeting of Congress, yet the Act will, ere then, have been studied by the people; and public opinion will demand imperatively that it be removed from the statute book. By such means only can usurpation, under the forms of law, be met in a manner worthy of the nation and the means, we are confident, are adequate to the end.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal.

THE RADICAL DECLARATION OF WAR.

The passage of the Ku-Klux bill and the rejection of the General Amnesty bill furnish conclusive proof of the campaign policy on which the Radicals mean to rely next year. The Ku-Klux bill is expected to foment disturbance in the South, which will supply a pretext for the refusal of amnesty; and the relations of the people of the two sections thus muddled, the bayonet election law may be brought to bear upon the ballot-box with a show of necessity if not of justice. This is the warlike strategy to which we have so often referred. It is a scheme made up partly of the spirit of eternal hate and partly of the lust of eternal rapine—a hideous revolutionary scheme, the more hideous because it is brutal, the more brutal because it is deliberate, appealing to the wicked passions of the Northern people and the venal desires of the Radical politicians.

* * * * *

The rejection of amnesty and the passage of the Ku-Klux bill fix the lines of battle where we have placed them from the first. The Democratic party is the party of liberal impulses; the party of tolerance, nationality and peace; the party of union and order through local self government; the party of progress in constitutional freedom and law; the party of honesty, humanity and generous ideas in political and civil economy. The Radical party is the party of eternal hatred, disunion and strife; the party of public pillage and private wrong; the party of vengeance, rapacity and double dealing; the party with a wooden head and an iron heart; the party whose morality is represented by Ben Butler and whose intelligence is represented by Ulysses S. Grant, and whose entire fabric embraces an organized plot against the liberties and property of the people. Proscription is the first step in the forward movement of the politicians against free thought and free speech. The Ku-Klux bill is confiscation in embryo. The Radical leaders have named Grant dictator. They have set up a machine for suppressing all the forms of Republicanism as soon as it becomes necessary to carry out the design.—They refuse to give up power without a fight, and they propose to terrify the country by the bloody spectacle of civil war.

The people of the North may choose between the promise of peace offered by a change of rulers and the certainty of bloodshed and the overthrow of our government as matters are going. The South is powerless. The free States must fight it out. The Ku-klux bill is a declaration of war on the South; it makes the Southern States slave States once more; the bayonet election law is a proclamation of the vassalage of all the people to the Radical leaders. A peaceful outpouring of citizens at the ballot-box may stop the course of the violent revolution which Congress is precipitating on the country. Nothing else can. The Radicals mean office or blood, and are recklessly heedless of consequences, and the issue of free government, thus made up, must go to the people for final arbitrament.

The war for the Union was not a war for the preservation of the government, but a war for a chance to test the quality of free government upon the field of revolution now presented to the people.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

THE SWORD HAS DEADENED THE SPIRIT OF LIBERTY.

It would appear from the Washington telegrams that Senator Sherman, of Ohio, became wonderfully aroused over the Force Bill. "He declared," says the telegram, "that if it became necessary that war must come, let it come right speedily; and he rejoiced that the bill empowered the President to protect the loyal people of the South from scourge and murder."

Rest easy and quiet, Mr. Sherman.—There will be no war. The people have got far beyond that point. Were you and your Republican colleagues in Congress to proclaim an Empire to-day, and declare General Grant Emperor, with succession in his family, there would be no war. The people would accept the situation as one of the fruits of the late fraternal strife, just as readily as they will be quiescent under the Force Bill you have just passed. Were it otherwise, did the American people have the same ideas about constitutional liberty, and the danger of the centralized power, and were fired by the same spirit that animated them on these and like subjects twenty years ago, aye, twelve years ago, they would, ere this, have had the watchfires of liberty lighted on every hill top and in every valley of the land, and if one of you escaped unhung for thirty days, it would be owing to your facility for leaving the country, or to their remarkable forbearance.

By the bill you were so excited over, and which you have just passed, you have virtually proclaimed that popular government, as tried here in America, is a failure, and acting under that conviction, you have substituted military force for the civil law. You have authorized one man, he who wields the sword and controls the purse, to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* when and where he pleases; proclaim martial law when and where it is agreeable to his will, and to employ the whole military power of the country to carry into force his orders. Despotism needs no greater authority than that. Despotism never had any greater power. And not a public meeting has been called to protest, to remonstrate, to denounce. The indifference of the people is too profound for anything of even so mild a nature as protest, remonstrance, denunciation. Why, then, talk of war?

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

But during the session a party necessity has arisen, or at least has taken definite shape. It has become important to refute the general belief that the dominant party was at war with itself and had lost confidence in its elder. And for this end, these loyal gentlemen, though no public danger demanded such measures, but, on the contrary, as they themselves admit, the public interest forbade them, have abolished a large proportion of the criminal jurisdiction of the State Courts, and have given away, in the very emergency in which they were designed to serve, the hard won security for personal liberty, and the right of trial by jury. And, having thus, without the slightest authority, substituted for our system of local liberties a centralized domination, and for our government of laws an uncontrolled dictatorship, they have utterly failed to secure even the petty end for which all this has been done. They are quite right to deplore the holding of this session; for its record of them is a record of infidelity and disgrace.

For the Journal.

NEW HANOVER COUNTY, N. C., April 23d, 1871.

Editor of the Journal—

DEAR SIR: In a recent issue of your paper I read an "Address to the Citizens of all the Cities and Towns in the United States" in behalf of a repeal of the Income Tax, which address I suppose was gotten up by the capitalists and men of high salaries, who feel the tax most. It says "Popular feeling is aroused throughout the country to resist its collection. If I am correctly informed, the Income Tax does not affect incomes of less than $2,000, and I do not believe that one man in each hundred is liable for the tax. Here, indeed, is a case for a popular ebullition!

The heavy capitalists are the men who feel this tax most. In the New England States vast wealth has been accumulated by means of war contracts and protective tariffs, and a great part of this capital is now invested in United States bonds, which are gold bearing and exempt from direct taxation, and cannot be reached except by the Income Tax. The people of the South, nine-tenths of whom are reduced almost to poverty, and whose little remaining property is taxed almost to the extent of confiscation, are modestly requested by these lords of the loom and magnates of Wall street to assist them in getting rid of their little burdens, and for what? Why for the purpose of assuming them, in part, ourselves. Abolish the Income Tax and how is the *deficit* in the revenue to be made good? Recollect what an immense amount of money must be collected annually to meet the ordinary expenses of government and provide for the payment in *gold* of the interest on the U. S. bonds held by these capitalists who are so averse to paying the Income Tax. If the condition of the public finances admits a farther reduction in the revenue, let the reduction be made on the *necessaries of life*. Let the duties on those foreign commodities which minister to the *wants of the masses*, be reduced, or altogether abolished.

The Address in question asserts that the Income Tax is unpopular among all classes. I deny that this is so, and I assert that among the people with whom I am acquainted, it is one of the least obnoxious taxes collected by the U. S. Government.

Further, it is asserted that the law is unconstitutional. If so, let a case be made up and carried before the Courts. There is money enough in Wall street to pay the expenses of the suit, without sending out circulars and addresses through the country. If it is sought to affect the decision of the Court by popular clamor then the end is wrong.

I observe that the appeal is made to the citizens of Towns and Cities only. Nevertheless the people outside as well as inside of towns and cities have a right to be heard in this matter; for if the burden shall be shifted from the backs of the Income Tax payers a portion of it will necessarily be borne by the working men in the country, and they have now quite as much as they can carry. In the name of the working men of the country I say let the tax *stand*. There are fifty other taxes now collected more obnoxious than the Income Tax, and if this agitation for its repeal is continued until the people thoroughly understand its merits, it *may* result in *increasing* the tax.

CIVIS.

N. W. Woodfin and R. W. Pulliam, Trustees of George W. Swepson, will sell on the 6th day of June, at Asheville, a number of tracts of land amounting in the aggregate to about 250,000 acres, with valuable hotel property, marble and lime quarries, &c. All this property is held in trust for the benefit of the Western N. C. Railroad Company.

Wilmington and Onslow Railroad.

Messrs. A. A. Willard, B. G. Worth, F. W. Kerchner, D. R. Murchison, Sol. Haas, C. W. McClammy, C. Stevens and E. W. Ward, having been appointed a Committee to open books and solicit subscriptions from the citizens of New Hanover and Onslow counties, to aid in building the Wilmington and Onslow Railroad, it has been thought advisable to submit, for the better information of the public, a few remarks explanatory of the plan by which it is proposed to consummate the work.

The most usual mode of raising funds for the building of railroads is by the issue of stock to individuals for as much of the requisite amount as possible and, if necessary, afterwards mortgaging the road and rolling stock for the remainder. A very superficial knowledge of such matters will enable one to see that this plan in our Southern country, though effectual in the building of railways has rarely proved of any direct benefit to the original subscribers. As an investment, it has few inducements; for the cases are not usual where roads have returned a regular dividend. For illustration take those immediately about us. The Stockholders of the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad have certainly received nothing for money advanced, and now find themselves after many years of patient waiting, in possession of certificates worth merely the parchment upon which they are printed. The Wilmington & Weldon Railroad has paid nothing since the war, the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad nothing at any time, and the North Carolina Railroad has only recently paid a dividend of 6 per cent. These roads are selected for the purpose of illustration, because they are well known in the community, and are under competent and enlightened management, where every effort is made to work them economically and profitably. In short it is a fact too well known to require argument, that the Roads throughout the South, with the exception probably of a few in Georgia, have signally failed to make any direct return to the Stockholders. There are, possibly, many reasons for this state of affairs, not the least of which may be found in the fact that the cost of construction is often greatly increased because Companies are forced to mortgage at a great sacrifice. Now a practical railroad man of large experience, proposes to build this Road and *own* it, advancing his services and $35,000 cash—taking all risks—only calling upon the bondholders for the actual cost per mile, less the 35,000 advanced, and guaranteeing to them, upon its completion, an annual dividend of 6 per cent., and contracting moreover, to deliver up to them the road and equipments whenever the dividend shall be in arrears for over sixty days.

The advantages of this plan are obvious. All those who subscribe to the bonds have an assurance that the road *will be built*, that the resources of the country will be developed, that trade will be greatly stimulated, that property along the route will be enhanced in value, that the investment will bring a direct and regular return of 60 per cent., as much as could be hoped for under the most favorable circumstances. And, finally, should this interest ever fail, they will own the road and find themselves exactly in the position of original subscribers to the stock, with this great advantage that they have come into possession with an outlay of from thirty-four to forty thousand dollars less than by any other plan.

Suppose that this scheme were rejected, and you succeeded in raising just $35,000 less than would be sufficient to complete the work; in other words the same amount of money you are called upon to contribute under this arrangement.—You must mortgage your road to raise the remainder. What is the history of corporations seeking funds by mortgaging? Why, even with the advantage of State endorsement, their bonds have scarcely ever averaged 80 cents in the dollar, and since the war in many instances much less. These corporations, moreover, represented roads much longer and better equipped, and which offered innumerable advantages over the one we have under consideration, and might therefore be expected to do much better with their bonds than you could possibly do with yours, for although you might mortgage for less than one-third the value of your road, you would have to go to outside parties—men unacquainted with your prospects and the facilities of your line. You would lack State endorsement and other guarantees, and you would come upon a market already flooded with bonds, and having safer investments nearer home, so that you would be compelled to sell at a sacrifice. But, make a very extraordinary supposition, and grant that you could realize 80 cents on the dollar—the cost of construction would still be about $43,750—more than by the plan proposed. Again, every practical man will see at a glance that a railroad can be built for less by one man of experience than by a Company. For the Company must begin by employing a man of experience and capacity. It must subdivide the work, appoint officers and resign all its interests into other hands. One who has invested his time and $35,000 may be (without serious stretch of imagination) expected to exercise reasonable economy, as it has been quite definitely established that a man looks more keenly to his own interests than to the temporal advancement of even his best friend. Further, the contractor would build and operate cheaper, because he would buy only the actual operative expenses, and would pay interest on $43,750 less than the Company would—provided even that the Company build as cheap. Once admit—what seems self evident—that he can build and operate for less, and you see at once that he can consequently afford to transport passengers and freight for less. That the interest of Railroads and of the public are identical—though long time a paradox—is now a recognized fact. Every copper that can be taken from the tariff on travel and freight, contributes greatly to the development of the country's resources, to the promotion of intercourse and the encouragement of commerce. Cheaply built and economically managed, this road though extending over so short a space, may be made to benefit the two counties more than any road now in existence. It will be entirely local. Every pound of freight will put money into the pockets of our own people. The gauge being different from others, there is no danger that it can ever be the policy of the Managers to make Wilmington a way station, and empty into other cities the produce which should pay a toll here.

By the plan proposed, we are offered a certainty against the experience of stockholders who have lost on their investments in other roads. We have two chances of success—6 per cent. regularly, or should this fail, the road and its resources for many thousand dollars less than it would cost us to build by the issue of stock.—These are a few of the many considerations which have decided the Board of Directors to ask your subscription to bonds, rather than stock.

Respectfully,

WM. MACRAE, President.

From the New York World.

FEMALE BLUE BEARD.

E FAIR-CRITTENDEN TRAGEDY IN CALIFORNIA.

ra Fair's History—Her First Husband arriage in the First Month of Widow-hood—A Third Husband Blows Out his Brains—Going on the Stage —She Shoots her Fourth Hus-band—Snyder—Preying on Crittenden's Purse—A Thorough Female Outlaw and Ad-venturer.

or about the year 1847 there died, in rtain town in Alabama, one Mr. Hunt, , although generally deemed a re-table and industrious citizen, had n so indiscreet as to "live up to" his le income, and consequently left his ily so poor at his death that the ex-ses of his modest funeral, even, com-ely exhausted his pitiful estate. Bereft her husband, the widow Hunt found self penniless in the world, with two ng daughters and a son looking to her support; and in this accumulation grief, helplessness and inordinate re-sibility, knew of naught else practi-e than a removal with her three ges to the city of New Orleans, where some distant relatives of her late band, and where her son, at least, ht be able to enter into some employ-t as an aid to the maintenance his sisters. To said city, then, after hile, the Hunts removed, and, ac-ing to reports, lived there in narrow circumstances for two or e] years. Drudgery and obscurity t have continued to be their lot for the more uncommon and far happy destiny of one of the daugh- Miss Laura, who to personal beauty very striking type added mental char-ristics in chronic revolt against her g domestic station in life. At sixteen s of age, this girl was as conscious of physical and intellectual fitness to e in the highest sphere of social exis-e as of the adverse worldly circum-ces dooming her to toil and hardships he lowest, and, from the time of,the re-al of the family to Louisiana, she ns to have bent all her keenest facul-upon a scheme for breaking the bonds dversity by the sheer strength of her and beauty, and raising herself and tives to something like ambitious liv-

It chanced that the impoverished ily, in the course of their petty trad-became acquainted with a rich whole-grocer named Strong, who, although enough to have been her grandfather, ered the attractions of the young lady nthral his widower's heart with senti-tal rapidity, and was tempted by her able demeanor to offer her his hand in riage. If there is nothing in the pub-d record of this part of Miss Hunt's to show that she felt any particular af-ion for the suitor, there is nothing to ify the idea that her acceptance of his ent suit was any more tainted with un-nanly motives than are the matches of venience arranged in the most polite ety every year. It is but just to give the credit in this matter of the suppo-n detracting the least from her char-r for delicacy and average integrity. hat as it might have been, however, Strong's offer was accepted, the mar-e took place, and the bridegroom's ey lifted the family temporarily to fortable circumstances. Summoning mon Christian charity to the qualifica-of individual judgment again, it is ible to believe that, if this matri-nial union had proved even sably harmonious, the nature he young wife might have been pre-ved from any signal perversion, and subsequent career undistinguished by e follies and offences than ordinary -willed women find indulgence for y day; but, unhappily, soon after the ding the husband was revealed as lit-better than a drunken, despotic savage, , in his frequent cups, treated his wife outright brutality. At first Laura contented to know that her friends erstood the condition of affairs, and pathized with her as strongly as they ounced her husband; but, being finally sperated into the bravado of a pretend-lirtation by some particularly insulting of her husband's the latter's behavior her became so outrageous that she at e left him and made application for orce. The suit never came to trial, ause Strong died of mania-a-potu while was pending; but, from the moment aving resort to that remedy, Laura ned to cast aside all that there was of better nature and become careless e of the judgments of God and man.—ause her sister had married a relative her late husband, she persuaded her her and other relatives to disown the nder for life. All who had in the most ing degree "made allowances" for the eased grocer, she abused and defied hout stint; while her spirit of appre-ion for those who had unconditionally mpioned her cause was extravagantly aced by her marriage with one of them entleman named Grayson, in the first nth of her widowhood. By this act forfeited the regard of all her worthy nds, and scarcely was the scandal over ts flood when she left her second hus-d for some wild reason never explained, nourn that he had ever known her, , it is said, to commit suicide. Be-e now a thorough female outlaw and enturer, and possessed, apparently, a reckless determination to prey n all whom she could en-re into her net, she induced, or her commanded, her rather weak-mind-mother and brother to go with her to ifornia, where, as she thought, the field her proposed depredations might be circumscribed by the restraints of so-civilization. It does not appear clear-whether her third husband, Colonel r, was met and married by her in the th before the California departure, or amongst those first greeting her at he mines;" but it was certainly as s. Fair that the innocent and vivacious ra Hunt of former times opened a ho-—the "Fair House," in 1854 or 1856, in ginia City, Nevada. The story of this rriage is enveloped in some mystery.—e Colorado Chieftain says that the brief iod had its scene in Donnisville, Cali-nia, where, after many infelicities, the sband blew his brains out, and the wife parted with his effects for San Francis-

According to this account, it must ve been late in 1854, or early in 1855, t the woman undertook the career of an ress on the stage of the Metropolitan eatre in the City of the Golden Gate.—hatever the exact date of it, this new nture did not attain sufficient success to t long. In the character of Lady Tea-, however, Mrs. Fair was effective ough to please, at least, one of her au-ors, a brilliant lawyer and ex-judge, med Crittenden, who, forgetting his wife d family, secured an introduction to the r man-killer, and, from thenceforth, for me months, allowed her to prey upon n to the extent of many thousand of llars. The Colorado paper before men-ned says that she was thus enabled to ettle" a fine house and a proportionate tune upon her mother before going rself to Virginia City to open a hotel.— the last named town, accord-g to another authority, when er a long career in the society and ared villainies of a band of gamblers and sharpers, she was keeping the "Fair House" or "Hotel," her "Southern sympathies" in the war induced her to shoot a fourth husband dead for evincing his "Union sympathies" by nailing the national flag to the staff of the House! Mr. Crittenden, who was in Virginia City at that time attending to some mining claims of his own, defended her in her ensuing trial for murder, and that with such eloquence and legal effect that she was acquitted. Unhappy was the day for the able advocate when he allowed the influence of former imprudent acquaintance and present sectional sympathy to lead him into the new relation with this dangerous woman of one who had saved her life. She left the court-room only to reclaim her prey, and rob him anew of honor and fortune. It was during the second enslavement of Crittenden, says a correspondent of the New Bedford Mercury, that Mrs. Fair, as she was still called, paid a flying visit to this city, (1866,) and, sending for a lawyer whom she had known in New Orleans, placed in his hands property to the amount of $70,000, to be invested for her (as it is supposed still to be) in government bonds. Upon her return after this to San Francisco she soon married a wealthy man named Snyder, from whom, after but six weeks in his company, she released herself by divorce. In 1868 she was in this city again, at an up town hotel, evidently scheming to gain spoils by another rich marriage; but, failing in this, she returned once more to California, and sought a new league with Mr. Crittenden. At last, however, even the most chivalrous, weak-hearted, generous of her victims had awakened to a realizing sense of her evil power and his own past folly, and, having sent word to his family to come to him from Eastern States, refusing to hold any further acquaintance with her. Remonstrating, threatening, forcing herself into his presence, she declared that he was her husband and dared him to cast her off. Readers of the newspapers know what came of this at last. Some weeks ago, while Mr. Crittenden was crossing the ferry from Oakland to San Francisco with his wife and children, who had but just come by Pacific Railroad from the East, he was suddenly confronted in the cabin of the boat by the woman to whom he had saved life and given fortune, and shot down by her like a dog. Death like that was the wages of sin; and now, she who slew him is being tried for the murder. According to the telegrams of the past week from San Francisco, the murderess, so far from being awed by her terrible situation, audaciously defends her whole career of indiscriminate marriage, plunder and murder; declares that, "in the sight of God, she was Crittenden's true wife," and justifies the very astounding wickedness of the last eighteen years of her life by the "advanced theories of the free-love school." A few days—possibly a few hours—will show what is to be the fate of this unhappy creature, so far as the law shall decide it; but the many-sided moral of her whole career is not to be defined and ended thus. She belongs, evidently, to a class of women which the "Miss Gwilt" in Wilkie Collins' romance of "Armadale" is an underdrawn rather than an overdrawn illustration, and the true social lesson of her typical story is, that whatsoever tends, in any degree, to "dewomanize" her sex, to make it hold lightly or sceptically the modest delicacy subserving all its distinctive and instinctive natural virtue, tends in the same degree, by inexorable natural law, to produce a being compounded of the intensified vice, rather than the virtue, of both sexes.

STATE NEWS.

Tobacco plants are said to be looking well in Forsyth and adjacent counties.

S. A. Parham, Esq. has established a tobacco factory in Raleigh.

Raleigh proposes for a Co-operative shoe factory, with a capitol of $10,000.

Some of the Raleigh people had a squedunk serenade last Monday night.

Rev. W. E. Munsey, D. D., lectures in Raleigh on the 4th proximo, on Temperance.

The young ladies of Winston intend giving a series of charades and tableaux some time during next month, for the benefit of the Methodist church of that town.

The Raleigh *Telegram* says that Alfred H. Dockery, Esq., of Richmond county, son of Gen. Alfred Dockery, has been appointed and confirmed consul to Stettin, Prussia, vice W. M. Coleman, recalled.

Messrs. Upchurch & Dodd have bought the right to use the Plimpton roller skate in Raleigh, and are fitting up the large hall above their store on Wilmington street as a rink. The hall is one hundred and twenty-five feet in length.

A correspondent of the Charlotte *Southern Home*, says; "On the night of the 12th inst., the barn of Peter Baxter, in Lincoln county, was burned, and in it one valuable horse and one valuable mule. John Miller, one of Holden's militia, testifies that he and Frank Carpenter, (now in jail,) another "loyal man," conspired to do the work, but that he became frightened and left the work to Carpenter."

The Louise Home in Washington.

A correspondent writes from Washington to the New York World a description of this charity by Mr. Corcoran, and in it says:

"From the architect's report, from which the architectural statistics herein given are taken, I learn that the contract all completed, in itself amounted to $18,000. The fencing, grading, &c., will add $10,000 more to that amount. Of the cost of furnishing I can form no idea, but judging from the superiority of every article in the building, it must have amounted to a very large sum. The furniture is not as yet in its place, and the Home will not be ready to receive inmates until some time next week, although two or three are already established in it, and the matron, a Virginia lady, is duly installed. About thirty-five gentle-women are expected at first, and the number will be gradually increased. They will be at no expense except for their clothing; under no restraint except to be in the Home always by ten at night, (unless they have previously given notice of an intention to be absent,) and to be punctual at meals. Many of the ladies expected have lived in Washington before under very different circumstances, and some have been belles of note at the capital."

A Prosperous Female.

Victoria C. Woodhull recently lectured for the Radical Club at Syracuse, and refused compensation. "What do I want with money?" said she. "I make $100,000 per month out of my business." She further stated that she often spent $20,000 per month in spreading her sentiments on female suffrage.

A new style of railways will shortly come before the public in England under the title of the Pennier system. A single row of piles carries a continuous girder on which the train runs, the carriages hanging down on each side to within a short distance of the ground. The carriages are so arranged that inequality of weight on one side to the extent of a ton will not affect the action. The small quantity of land required, cheapness of construction, and speed, are advantages claimed for it.

Cape Fear Agricultural Association—Splendid Special Premiums.

BY DEROSSET & CO., STATE AGENT OF THE CAROLINA FERTILIZER:

For the best and largest exhibition of Field Crops by one producer at the discretion of the Awarding Committee under the rules of the Association, 2,000 lbs Carolina Fertilizer.

1,000 lbs. Carolina Fertilizer for the largest production of Cotton to the acre.

1,000 lbs. Carolina Fertilizer for the largest production of Corn to the acre.

1,000 lbs. Carolina Fertilizer for the largest production of Wheat to the acre.

500 lbs. Carolina Fertilizer for the largest production of Turnips to the acre.

500 lbs. Carolina Fertilizer for the largest production of Potatoes to the acre.

500 lbs Carolina Fertilizer for the largest production of Peanuts to the acre

The above premiums are for crops produced by the use of the Carolina Fertilizer alone, or in combination with plantation manures only. And the awarding of said premiums is left discretionary to the Committees of the Association under their rules.

Competitors will be required to furnish us with detailed statements of mode of application and culture and the results.

DEROSSET & CO.,
State Agents for Carolina Fertilizer.

BY MUNSON & CO., CITY CLOTHIERS.

For the best piece home-made cloth, not less than three yards.......... $5

For the best pair knit stockings.......... $3

These premiums to be competed for at the next Fair of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 4th, 1871.

To the President and Executive Committee of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association:

GENTLEMEN—We offer the following quantities of our "AMMONIATED SOLUBLE NAVASSA PHOSPHATE" as premiums for the crop of 1871:

2,000 lbs Navassa Guano for the largest yield of Cotton from 10 acres of uplands, made by the use of our Fertilizer.

1,000 lbs Navassa Guano for largest yield of Corn per acre, for not less than 5 acres of uplands, made by the use of this Guano.

1,000 lbs Navassa Guano for best yield of Wheat from 5 acres, made by the use of our Fertilizer.

1,000 lbs Navassa Guano for the best bale of Long Staple Cotton, made by the use of our Guano.

1,000 lbs Navassa Guano for the best product of Tobacco made by the use of our Soluble Guano.

500 lbs Soluble Navassa Guano for best yield of Turnips per acre, made by the use of our Fertilizer.

500 lbs Navassa Guano for best yield of Sweet Potatoes per acre, made by the use of our Fertilizer.

Our Guano to be used, in competing for the foregoing premiums, alone, or only in combination with stable manure or vegetable matter.

Samples of the different crops named to be exhibited at the Fair of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association, to be held at Wilmington in November, 1871, and decisions to be made by a committee appointed by the Association. Yield of crops to be properly authenticated in accordance with the regulations of the Association, and the competitors required to furnish our Company with a detailed statement of their modes of application and culture, and the results obtained.

Yours very respectfully,
NAVASSA GUANO COMPANY,
of Wilmington, N. C.

Telegraphic Blunder.

It is hard to tell which commits the most serious blunders, the printers types or the telegraph operator's wires. Last week the Territory of Dakota was put to the expense of a called session of the Legislature simply by the word authorized being sent over the lines instead of "unauthorized." Secretary Fish telegraphed the Governor: "The Attorney-General is of the opinion that a special session is unauthorized." It came authorized, and the session was held and passed an important railroad bill before the error was discovered.

Carbonic Acid Gas as a Fire Extinguisher.

In the bill which has passed the New York Legislature relative to the fire alarm telegraph of New York city, is a clause authorizing the fire commissioners to give the Metropolitan Fire Extinguishing Company authority to lay pipes under the streets, alleys, &c., of that city, under the direction of the commissioner of public works, the company proposing to extinguish fires by the use of carbonic acid gas. It is said to be the intention of the company to lay pipes similar to gas pipes throughout the city, thirty-six inches below the curbstone, with reservoirs for holding the gas one and a half miles apart.

When the landwehr marched into Berlin on the Kaiser's birthday, a correspondent writes: "One woman I saw with two babies, plainly twins. She wanted to hug her husband; but if she did she must evidently drop one of the babies. A comrade, whom no wife claimed, and who was, I suppose, a sort of Landwehrman Brother Cheeryble, genially relieved her of one baby, which he carried with singular address on his left shoulder. The young one pulled the nosegay out of the muzzle of his needle gun carried on the other shoulder. And so the company struggled on under difficulties, striving to be martial to the last, but visibly embarrassed by family considerations.

Mr. Phillips is opposed to amnesty for the South; he wants somebody hung. If he would hang himself he would confer a greater benefit upon his country than it has received from all his life.—Boston *Post.*

During the days of the second Empire correspondents had much to say concerning the splendid toilette of the wife of the Prince de Metternich, the Austrian Ambassador to France. The Princess essayed to rival, if not excell, the ex-Empress Eugenie in point of dress, and the consequence is that her husband has been very nearly impoverished by her extravagances. He has sold his fine Johannisberg estate to liquidate debts of her contracting with Worth, the man milliner, and other dress makers during her residence in Paris.

"Is it wrong for me to use rouge?" asked a homely spinster of her clergyman. "What do you use it for?" "To—to make me handsome." "Well, madam, I guess it will do no harm for you to use rouge, for you are homely enough with it."

What is It?

Many, many people suffer from they know not what. They are not sick—they are not well. There is no name for it. It is simply weakness—a breaking down of the vital forces. Whatever its causes, (and they are innumerable), its symptoms are in the main the same. Among the most prominent are extreme lassitude, loss of appetite, loss of flesh, and great mental depression. Indigestion and a stomach cough are also frequently concomitants of this distressing state of body and of mind. The common remark in relation to persons in such a condition is, that they are consumptive. Now, what these unfortunates really want is *vigor, vital strength;* and, as certainly as dawn succeeds darkness, they can recuperate their systems and regain perfect health by resorting to Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters. It is as clear that a life-reviving tonic is required in such cases, as that the dying flame of an empty lamp requires to be revived with a new supply of oil. Perfectly pure and innocuous, containing nothing but the most genial vegetable extracts, and combining the three grand elements of a stomachic, an alterative, and a genial invigorant. Hostetter's Bitters are suitable to all constitutions, and are as applicable to the diseases and disabilities of the feebler sex as to those of men.

"Let Us Have Peace"!

There is good authority for the statement that the government is at this time nearer at peace with the Indian tribes of our country than at any time within the last forty years. This is the result of what is called the "Quaker Policy, but which is really the policy of placing the administration of Indian affairs in the hands of honorable, intelligent and humane men of various religious denominations, who deal fairly by the tribes and protect their interests, instead of keeping that branch of the public business in the hands of the agents and contractors who regarded Indian moneys and Indian goods as only so much food for plunder.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

BEESWAX, ℔	28 @ 29
BARRELS, Sp'ts T., each.	
2nd hand	2 00 @ 2 50
New	2 75 @ 3 00
CANDLES, ⅌ ℔.,	
Tallow	18 @ 20
Adamantine	15 @ 16
Sperm	50 @ 55
COFFEE, ⅌ ℔.,	
Java	25 @ 30
Laguayra	20 @ 24
Rio	17½@ 23
St. Domingo	25 @ 28
COTTON, ⅌ ℔.,	
Ord. to Mid'g	11 @ 13½
Strict Mid'g	00 @ 13¾
COTTON BAGGING,	
Gunny, ⅌ yd	25 @ 26
Dundee	20 @ 23
Flax	21 @ 26
Double Anc'r	25 @ 27
Rope, ⅌ ℔	7 @ 10
CORN MEAL,	
⅌ bushel	1 05 @ 1 10
DOMESTICS,	
Sheeting,	
⅌ yard	10 @ 11
Yarn, ⅌ 5 ℔	1 20 @ 1 25
FEATHERS,	
⅌ ℔	65 @ 90
FISH, ⅌ bbl.,	
Mackerel,	
No. 1	28 00 @30 00
No. 2	13 00 @15 00
No. 3	00 00 @00 00
Mullets	5 50 @ 8 00
Herring,	
East	c 00 @ 9 00
N.C.roe.	9 00 @12 50
do cut,	8 00 @10 00
do gross,	00 @ 8 00
Dry Cod, ⅌ ℔	9 @ 10
FLOUR, ⅌ bbl., Northern	
Family	7 75 @10 50
Superfine	6 50 @ 7 25
Fine	6 00 @ 6 25
Ex. Super	7 25 @ 7 50
NORTH CAROLINA,	
Family	8 25 @ 8 50
Superfine	7 75 @ 8 00
GLUE, ⅌ ℔	16 @ 20
GUNNY BAGS	25 @ 28
GUANO, Peruvian,	
Per ton.	75 00 @77 50
GRAIN, ⅌ bushel,	
Corn	90 @ 1 05
Oats	75 @ 80
Peas, Cow	1 15 @ 1 25
Rice, rough	1 25 @ 1 35
Carolina	8 @ 9
HIDES, ⅌ ℔.,	
Green	5 @ 7
Dry	14 @ 15
HAY, ⅌ 100 ℔s.,	
Eastern	1 30 @ 1 40
Northern	1 15 @ 1 25
IRON, ⅌ ℔.,	
English, ass'd	8 @ 10
American, ref.	0 @ 10
American, sheer	9 @ 10
Swede	10 @ 12
Hoop, ⅌ ton.	105 00@110 00
LIQUORS, ⅌ gal., (dom.)	
Whiskey,	1 25 @ 4 00
Bourbon	2 00 @ 1 00
N. E. Rum	2 00 @ 3 00
Gin	4 00 @ 7 00
Brandy	4 00 @ 9 00
do Apple	1 50 @ 2 75
do Peach	2 25 @ 3 50
LUMBER, River,)	
F'r Bds	15 00 @17 00
Wide do	12 00 @14 00
Scantling	10 00 @12 00

LIME, ⅌ bbl	0 0) @ 0 00
(From store)	
Rockport	0 00 @ 1 40
Rockland	0 00 @ 1 50
MOLASSES, ⅌ gallon,	
Cuba, hhds.	34 @ 36
do bbls	(0 @ 40
Sugar house,	00 @ 22
do bbls	25 @ 27
Syrup, bbls	50 @ 1 00
Do N. O,	75 @ 0 80
NAVAL STORES,	
Turpentine ⅌ 280 ℔s.	
Virgin new	0 00 @ 4 25
Yellow dip	0 00 @ 3 00
Hard	0 00 @ 2 00
Tar, ⅌ bbl.	0 00 @ 1 60
Tar, in ordr	1 75 @ 1 80
Pitch, City	1 90 @ 1 95
Rosin, pale	4 25 @ 6 00
do No. 1	2 50 @ 3 50
do No. 2	2 00 @ 2 05
do No. 3	0 00 @ 1 85
Spirits Turpentine,	
⅌ gal	(0 @ 43
NAILS, ⅌ ℔.,	
Cut	5 25 @ 6 00
OILS, ⅌ gallon,	
Sperm	0 00 @ 3 00
Linseed	1 40 @ 1 50
Machinery	1 75 @ 2 00
Kerosene	30 @ 33
PEA NUTS,	2 50 @ 2 75
POTATOES,	
Sweet, bush	0 60 @ 0 80
Irish, ⅌ bbl	4 00 @ 5 50
PROVISIONS, ⅌ ℔.	
N. C. Bacon	
Hams	15 @ 16½
Middlings	13½@ 14
Shoulders	12 @ 13
Hog round	13 @ 14
Western Bacon. (Smoked.)	
Hams	16 @ 19
Middlings	12 @ 12½
Shoulders	10 @ 11
(Dry Salted.)	
Middlings	11 @ 12
Shoulders	8½ @ 9½
Lard, N.C	19 @ 20
do North'rn	13 @ 17
Butter, N. C.	00 @ 30
do North'rn	33 @ 54
Cheese	14 @ 18
PORK, Northern, ⅌ bbl.	
City Mess	23 00 @23 50
Thin "	00 00 @00 00
Rump	00 00 @22 00
SALT. Alum, ⅌	
bag 2 bushl	60 @ 2 00
Liverpool, sack, ground	
cargo	1 30 @ 1 35
from store	1 45 @ 1 50
American	1 35 @ 1 40
SUGAR, ⅌ ℔.,	
Porto Rico	11½@ 12
C	12½@ 13
B	13½@ 14
A	14 @ 14½
Crushed	15 @ 15½
SOAP, ⅌ ℔.	
Northern	5½@ 8
SHINGLES, ⅌ M.,	
Contract	4 00 @ 5 50
Common	2 25 @ 2 75
STAVES, ⅌ M.,	
W.O. bbl.	00 00 @30 00
R. O. hhd	00 00 @00 00
TIMBER, ⅌ M.,	
Shipping	11 00 @13 25
Mill, prime	8 50 @10 00
Mill Fair	7 50 @ 8 00
Mill, inferior to ord.	5 00 @ 6 00
TALLOW, ℔	11 @ 0 12

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, April 27, 1871.

TURPENTINE.—Since our last review the market for this article has shown considerable dullness, and, as will be seen from our table of sales below, prices have materially declined—closing to-day at $4 25 for new virgin, $3 for yellow dip and $2 for hard, ⅌ bbl. of 280 ℔s. The market rules quiet even at the decline, with only a limited demand. Receipts are light, being confined to small parcels, and for the week foot up 960 bbls., as follows:

	Bbls.	New Virgin.	Yellow Dip.	Hard.
Friday	151	$4 60a5 00	$3 70	$2 35
Saturday	78	4 60	3 70	2 35
Monday	145	4 60	3 70	2 25
Tuesday	270	4 50a4 60	3 50	2 20
Wednesday	79	4 50	3 50	2 20
Thursday	237	4 00	3 00	2 00

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—As will be seen from our table of sales below the market has been in an unsettled condition since our last, and prices are materially lower—closing on Wednesday at 43 cents, which is a decline for the week of fully 12 cents. The advices from abroad are less favorable, and to-day (Thursday) the market is very quiet, with a tendency to decline. The stock offering, however, is very small, and factors are not disposed to press sales, and are awaiting further advices. We quote transactions as follows:

Friday	269 casks	at 52	cents ⅌ gallon.
Saturday	21	" " 50	" "
Monday	10	" " 48	" "
Tuesday	18	" " 47	" "
Do.	5	" " 46	" "
Do.	26	" " 45	" "
Wednesday	45	" " 45	" "
Do.	750	" " 43	" "
Thursday	162	" " 43	" "

ROSIN—During the week just ended the market for this article has been affected by the adverse news from abroad, and all grades have ruled rather dull—closing at a decline of 20@25 cents on the lower, and from 50 to 75 cents on the finer qualities, on quotations given last Thursday. Receipts of new crop Pale are moderate, and the stock is rather better, though still small, but of other grades we report a light stock offering; buyers, however, are unwilling to operate to any extent, and we report the market as closing quiet and dull at figures quoted below.—The sales are as follows: Friday, 347 bbls. at $2 for strained, and $4 50 for low Pale; Saturday, 225 bbls. at $2 25 for extra No. 2, $2 50@$3 25 for No. 1, $4 25 for extra No. 1, $4 50@$5 for low Pale, and $5 50@$6 for Pale; Monday, 236 bbls. at $3@$3 25 for No. 1, $4 75@$5 for Pale, and $6 50 for extra Pale; Tuesday, 38 bbls. at $1 85 for strained, and $3 50 for No. 1; Wednesday, 464 bbls. at $1 85 for strained, $3 75 for extra No. 1, $4@$4 50 for low Pale, and $5@$5 50 for Pale—all ⅌ 280 ℔s.

TAR—The market has been somewhat unsettled for the week, having declined 10 cents on Monday, but next day advanced 5 cents, and has since ruled quiet but steady at $1 60. Receipts and sales are only 708 bbls., as follows: 200 bbls. at $1 55, 206 do. at $1 60, and 302 do. at $1 65—the market closing at $1 60.

BARRELS—Empty spirit barrels are in good supply, and the market rules dull in the absence of any demand worthy of mention. We quote as follows: Second hand country $2@$2 05 as they run, $2 25@$2 30 for selected and $2 50@$2 60 for new;—New York, $2 60@$2 75 for second hand, and $2 75@$3 each for new, according to quantity and quality.

BEEF CATTLE—Are only in moderate receipt, but the market is fairly supplied, and demand light. We quote on the hoof at 9 to 11 cents ⅌ ℔ for net meat. SHEEP are in moderate request, and very few coming in. Bring $2 50@$4 each, as in quality.

CORN MEAL—Is in good stock, and demand moderate. Sales from the mills at $1 05@$1 10 ⅌ bushel.

COTTON—The market has ruled for the week without material change. Receipts are meagre, with a light stock in factors' hands, and the offerings have been small. There has existed a moderate demand for speculators, but holders generally have not been disposed to accept the figures offered, and therefore the transactions have been limited. We quote sales of 292 bales, as follows: 2 at 8, 2 at 9½, 9 at 10, 30 at 10¾, 21 at 11, 1 at 11¼, 9 at 12, 12 at 12¼, 59 at 12½, 70 at 13, 19 at 13¼, 58 at 13½. We give the closing quotations as follows: Ordinary 10½@11 cents, good ordinary 12@12½ cents, low middling 13@13½ cents, and middling 13½@13¾ cents ⅌ ℔.

IRON BANDS AND TIES for Cotton, of the most approved patterns, are in moderate stock, and sell from store at 5¾@7 cents ⅌ ℔, as in quantity and quality.

EGGS—Are in moderate receipt, and market fairly supplied. We quote as selling by the quantity at 16@17 cents ⅌ dozen.

FERTILIZERS—The supply of nearly all descriptions is very good, and we note a fair business doing from store at the following quotations: Peruvian Guano, (Chincha Island,) $75@$77 0 do. do., Guanope $70; Carolina Fertilizer $50; Wilcox, Gibbs & Co's Manipulated Guano $6 5; Phoenix do $50; Ruth's Challenge Sol Phosphate $60@$65; Pacific do $60@65; Wando Guano, $70; Patapsco do. $65; Navassa Guano, $65; E. F. Coe's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate, $60; Lister Bros. Super-phosphate of Lime $65; Whann's Raw Bone Superphosphate, $52; Lodi Manufacturing Co. Pure Bone $48; do do double refined Poudrette $30; do do Nit. phosphate Lime $6; Berger & Butz's Superphosphate, $60; Wilson's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; Star Soluble Phosphate $52; Compound Acid Phosphate of Lime $48; Land Plaster $18—all ⅌ ton of 2,000 ℔s.

FLOUR—In this article we have no material alteration to report since our last. The stock of all kinds is fully fair, and we quote only a moderate retail demand, which is being supplied from store at figures given in table, as in quantity and quality.

FISH—The supply of Mullets has been pretty much worked off, only a few remaining in dealers' hands. There is, however, very little demand, and we quote from store at $4 50 to $7 ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—In the CORN market there is less firmness since our last, and if anything the price is a shade lower. Receipts have been heavy for the week, reaching some 27,000 bushels, and there is now a full stock in dealers' hands. Of the receipts about 9,000 bushels have gone into store, and the balance (18,000) sold at 90@92½ cents ⅌ bushel, as in quantity and quality—the market closing dull at 90 cents. From store we quote in small lots at $1 05, sacks included.——OATS—Are in moderate supply, and only a retail enquiry exists, which is being supplied from store at 75 to 80 cents ⅌ bushel.——PEAS—The market rules rather dull for all kinds, and prices tend downward. Supply moderate, with a light demand, and we quote small sales of Cow at $1 15@$1 25 ⅌ bushel.——RICE—Clean is in moderate stock, and only a light business doing at 8 to 9 cents ⅌ ℔ for Carolina.

HAY—Only a moderate enquiry, and market fully supplied with all descriptions. The arrivals for the week are only 320 bales, with sales from wharf at $1 15@$1 20 for North River, and $1 30 ⅌ 100 ℔s. for Pennsylvania.

LIME—The stock is rather light, but sufficient for the retail enquiry. We quote from store at $1 40 for Rockport, and $1 50 ⅌ cask for Rockland

LUMBER—Nothing new to report. Only a light shipping business doing, and market well supplied. We quote from the mills as follows:

Pine Steam Sawed Lumber—Cargo rates—per 1,000 feet.

Ordinary assortment Cuba cargoes,	$18 00 @ 19 00
" " Hayti cargoes,	18 00 @ 00 00
Full cargoes wide Boards	20 00 @ 22 00
" " flooring boards, rough	22 00 @ 23 00
Ship Stuff as ⅌ specifications	23 00 @ 24 00
Deals, 3 by 9	20 00 @ 22 00
Prime River flooring	18 00 @ 20 00

MOLASSES—The market is heavily supplied with all descriptions, and only a light demand from the trade. See table for above rates. A cargo of 212 bbls and 177 hhds was received from Havana on Saturday last, and sales are being made from wharf at 34 cents in hhds and 39 cents ⅌ gallon in bbls.

PEA NUTS—Are in some enquiry, but none of any consequence coming in and very few offering on market. We quote at $2 75@$2 85 for extra and prime, and $3 ⅌ bushel for fancy.

POTATOES—Irish continue scarce, and demand moderate. We quote at $4@$4 50 ⅌ bbl from store. Sweet are in fair receipt, and bring 90 cents to $1 ⅌ bushel.

POULTRY—Is being brought in more freely, and the market is moderately supplied, Prices, however, are unchanged, and we quote as selling from carts at 40 to 50 cents each for grown fowls.

PROVISIONS—The market for BACON rules about the same as last reported. Arrivals of North Carolina are better, and at present there is a fair stock on market, while we have to report a light demand for retailers' purposes. The transactions for the week have been principally of small parcels at 11½ to 13 cents for shoulders, 13@14 cents for sides, 13½@14 cents for hog round, and 15@16½ cents ⅌ ℔ for hams, according to quality. *Western* is in good supply, and is dull at a slight decline on former rates. We quote from store as follows: Smoked, 10@11 cents for shoulders, 12@12½ cents for sides, and 16@18 cents for hams; Dry salted, 8½@9½ cents for shoulders, and 11@12 cents for sides.——LARD—Stock fair, and demand light. We quote Northern from store at 13 to 18 cents ⅌ ℔, as in quality.——PORK—Supply of Northern is moderate, and only a meagre demand exists. See table for store rates.

SALT Is in moderate stock, and demand limited. Sells in the small way from store at $1 35@$1 40 for American, and $1 45@$1 50 ⅌ sack for Liverpool ground.

SHINGLES—Are coming in slowly, and only a local demand. Small sales at $2 50@$2 75 for Common, and $4 50@$6 ⅌ M for Contract.

TIMBER—We have nothing new to report in this article. There is at present only a light demand for mill purposes, but receipts generally find sale at former quotations. The arrivals are only 6@8 rafts for the week, which have been sold at prices quoted in table.

WOOD—Is coming in slowly, and meets with ready sale. We quote by the boat load at $2 75 for pine, $2 75@$3 for ash, and $3 25@$3 50 ⅌ cord for oak.

FREIGHTS—To coastwise ports are about the same as last reported. There is a moderate quantity of produce offering shipment, and our rates are readily obtained when vessels are offered. See table.

Rates of Freight.

	Per Steamer.	Per Sailing Vessel.
TO NEW YORK.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	$0 00 @ $0 50	$ 00 @ $ 45
Tar, "	0 00 @ 00 50	00 @ 45
Spirits Turpentine, "	00 @ 1 00	00 @ 0 80
Rosin, "	4) @ 0 50	00 @ 45
Cotton, per lb.	00 @ ½	@ ¼
Cotton Goods, per bale.	0 00 @ 1 00	00 @ 75
Flaxseed, per bush.	00 @ 15	00 @ 15
Pea Nuts, "	@ 8	08 @ 10
TO PHILADELPHIA.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	0 00 @ 50	0 00 @ 40
Tar, "	0 00 @ 50	0 00 @ 40
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @ 1 00	0 00 @ 80
Rosin, "	0 00 @ 50	0 00 @ 40
Cotton, per bale	0 @ 2 00	00 @ ¾
Cotton Goods, per bale.	0 00 @ 75	0 00 @ 0 75
Pea Nuts,	00 @ 10	00 @ 12
Lumber,	00 00 @ 8 00	00 00 @ 7 00
TO BALTIMORE.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	00 0 @ 0 50	0 00 @ 0 45
Tar, "	00 0 @ 0 50	0 00 @ 0 45
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @ 90	0 00 @ 0 75
Rosin,	0 00 @ 50	0 00 @ 45
Cotton, per bale	00 @ 2 25	00 @ ½
Pea Nuts, per bush	00 @ 11	00 @ 00
Lumber	00 @ 8 00	6 50 @ 7 00
TO BOSTON.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	0 00 @ 0 0	00 @ 0 65
Tar, "	0 00 @ 0 0	00 @ 0 65
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @ 0 00	0 00 @ 1 00
Rosin,	0 00 @ 0 0	00 @ 65
Cotton, per lb.	00 @ 0	00 00 @ ½
Pea Nuts, per bush.	00 @ 0	00 00 a 10
Lumber	00 a 00	9 00 a 10 00

I HAVE used Dr. Simmons' Liver Regulator in my family for Dyspepsia and Sick Headache and regard it as an invaluable remedy in these attacks. It has not failed to give relief in any instance

REV. W. F. EASTERLING,
Florida Conference.

A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat, requires immediate attention, as neglect oftentimes results in some incurable Lung Disease. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are a simple remedy, and will almost invariably give immediate relief. Owing to the good reputation and popularity of the Troches, many worthless and cheap imitations are offered, which are good for nothing. Be sure to obtain the true "Brown's Bronchial Troches." Sold everywhere.

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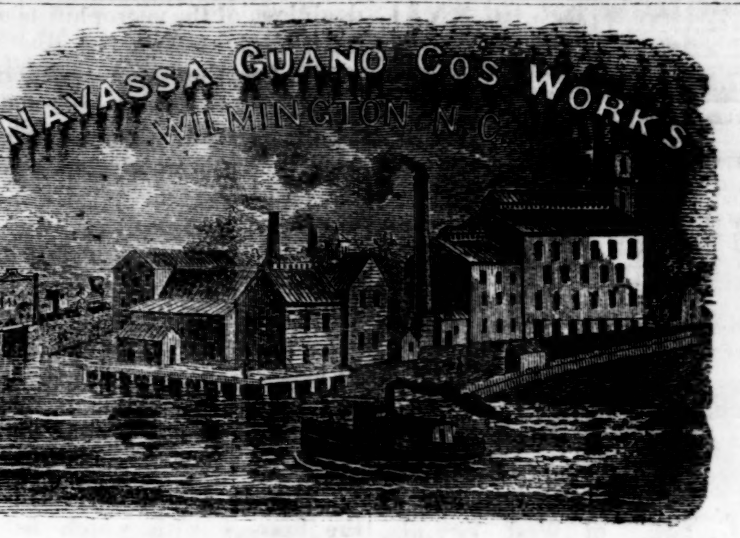
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MARRIED.

On the evening of the 19th instant, in St. Bartholomew's Church, Pittsboro, by Rev. R. B. Sutton, Rector, assisted by Rev. George Patterson, Rector of St. John's Church, Wilmington, Mr JOSH. T. JAMES, of Wilmington, to Miss MARY COWAN, daughter of Henry A. London, Esq, of Pittsboro. No cards.

NOTICE!

IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE OWNER OF A Red Cow, which has been on the premises of the undersigned for the last 20 months, to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be condemned according to law. Ear marks; crop and slit in right ear, and undersquare in left.

THOS. STOKLEY.

Stone's Bay, Onslow county.
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Is good for Dyspepsia.

Wolfe's Schiedam Schnapps
Is a preventive of Chills and Fever.

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Is good for all kidney and bladder complaints.

Wolfe's Schiedam Schnapps
Is used all over the world by physicians in their practice.

Wolfe's Schiedam Schnapps
Is good for Gout.

Wolfe's Schiedam Schnapps
Is good for all Urinary complaints.

Wolfe's Schiedam Schnapps
Is recommended by all the Medical Faculty.

Wolfe's Schiedam Schnapps
Is good for Colic and pain in the stomach.

Wolfe's Schiedam Schnapps
Is imitated and counterfeited, and purchasers will have to use caution in purchasing

I beg leave to call the attention of the reader to testimonials in favor of the Schnapps:

I feel bound to say that I regard your SCHNAPPS as being in every respect pre-eminently pure and deserving of medical patronage. At all events it is the purest possible article of Holland gin, hereto ore unobtainable, and as such may be safely prescribed by physicians.

DAVID L. MOTT, M. D.,
Pharmaceutical Chemist, New York.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Sept. 1.—I feel that we have now an article of gin suitable for such cases as that remedy is adapted to.

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"Schnapps" is a remedy in chronic catarrhal complaints, etc.:

I take great pleasure in bearing highly creditable testimony to its efficacy as a remedial agent in the diseases for which you recommend it. Having a natural tendency to the mucous surfaces, with a slight degree of stimulation, I regard it as one of the most important remedies in chronic catarrhal affections, particularly those of the genito-urinary apparatus. With much respect, your obedient servant,

CHAS. A. LEAS, M. D., New York.

26 PINE STREET, NEW YORK, Nov. 21, 1867—UDOLPHO WOLFE, ESQ, *Present:* DEAR SIR: I have made a chemical examination of a sample of your "Schiedam Schnapps," with the intent of determining if any foreign or injurious substance had been added to the simple distilled spirits.

The examination has resulted in the conclusion that the sample contained no poisonous or harmful admixture. I have been unable to discover any trace of the deleterious substances which are sometimes employed in the adulteration of liquors. I would not hesitate to use myself, nor to recommend to others, for medicinal purposes, the "Schiedam Schnapps" as an excellent and unobjectionable variety of gin. Very respectfully yours,

(Signed) CHAS. A. SEELY, Chemist.

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Respectfully yours,
(Signed) ALEX. TRIPPEL, Chemist.
FRANCIS E. ENGELHARD, M.D.

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THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 1871.

Hon. A. M. Waddell.

We are glad to see that Speaker BLAINE has retained Hon. A. M. WADDELL as one of the six Democrats, comprising in part the House branch of the Joint Committee (seven Senators and fourteen Representatives) to investigate affairs in the Southern States.

Col. WADDELL was announced as one of the speakers at the great Democratic gathering at Broadway Institute, in Baltimore, last evening. Representatives Kerr, of Indiana, Hereford, of West Virginia, Young, of Georgia, and Swann and Archer, of Maryland, were the other speakers expected.

We are glad to see that our young Representative is so highly appreciated.

IN SPITE OF innumerable expostulations, "Tommy" has gone! To our certain knowledge, (and annoyance,) every urchin on our streets (as, doubtless, has been the case elsewhere) has been for weeks, in canticle and refrain, crying out, "Don't you go, Tommy," and plaintively iterating "Stay at home, Tommy—don't go!" But Tommy evidently has no ear for music, and, we fear, must fall under the Shaksperian anathema of being "fit for treason, stratagem and *spoils*"—especially the latter. At all events, turning a deaf ear to the cantations of the juvenile multitude, Tommy is off to Penn. It may be, after all, that he is influenced by the most *patriotic* considerations. We will not gainsay it.

"A true patriot he who, be it understood,
Has left his country—*for his country's good!*

The "Outrage" Committee.

It has grown to be an axiom, that military tribunals are organized to convict. Upon the same theory, and no possible other, can the action of the so called Outrage Committee, which led to the passage of the "Ku-Klux law," be accounted for. When the opposing character of the witnesses examined before that inquisition is considered, to say nothing of the actual merits of the testimony elicited, one is lost in amazement that even so prejudiced and bigoted a majority should not have been *shamed* into something like fairness and propriety. Their bearing upon the stand, the intelligent and high-toned rendition of their evidence, their very appearance, leaving out of question their exalted social position and their public and private antecedents, *must* have impressed even the packed committee, when such men as B. F. Moore, John Kerr, Wm. H. Battle, Jos. H. Wilson, and others, were brought before it; while the illiterate twaddle and vulgar vehemence of the creatures who were produced to swear away the good name of our people, could not fail to offend and disgust any set of men of ordinary moral fastidiousness.

The evidence is before the country, in a durable form, and we are glad of it. The whole volume is eloquent, so to speak, of the *animus* of the inquisitors, and the nation will yet appreciate the madness and the blind party hate which, in the teeth of such a record, could seek fresh occasion for insulting and oppressing an already grossly-abused and outraged people, and which, in doing this, overleaped all the barriers of Constitutional freedom.

The book, embodying the mass of evidence, contains some five hundred very closely printed pages, and, as it may not be accessible to the most of our readers, we propose, from time to time, as we may feel so disposed, to make a few extracts therefrom, that they may put the finger of scorn upon the miscreants who have libelled the character of the State and our people.

The first witness examined was Joseph W. Holden, the "son of his daddy," the same sober and hopeful youth who, upon a memorable occasion, in the City of Raleigh, when addressing a mob of several thousand negroes, invoked the "God of Turpentine" upon the homes of the white people of the State. This examination was had on the 24th day of January, 1871, but a few weeks after the late Governor Holden, in his message to the Legislature, had declared that peace and good order reigned in this State. He testifies that he had just received "a letter from his father," stating that "the Ku-klux were again riding," and that innumerable fresh outrages were being committed. Was there a man upon the Committee, who, comparing these two statements of the late Governor, did not kindle with a feeling akin to contempt, when he saw, as see he must have done, that the *impeachment* of a guilty culprit was the provocation of this new aspersion? "Jo" also asserted his belief that, were he to be tried in certain counties of the State, *he* could not expect anything like *justice*. We agree with him, and will go further and say, that *justice* is about the last thing he ought to desire!

Next in order comes the valiant Kirk, whose evidence, of course, without cumbering our space with details, is precisely what might have been expected from a braggart and a ruffian. But there is one item of his testimony which discloses the proof of complicity, on the part of Carrow, the U. S. Marshal, in the general plot of the conspirators against the peace of the State, which, under an honest government, would soon cause his official head to roll in the saw-dust. We allude to that portion which discloses the fact, not before confirmed, that though he (Kirk) was sued in the U. S. District Court, in enormous damages, for arrest and false imprisonment, he was allowed to go at large, —an impecunious vagabond, —on *his own recognizance*, and finally to leave the State unmolested! There is this other significant point in the rascal's story: In reply to the interrogatory, whether, during his career as Holden's satrap, he had been *cognizant* of any acts of outrage, on the part of the people, he was forced into the confession, that the only disturbances of which he knew were the work of negroes, —or, as he called them, (to the disgust, doubtless, of the negrophilists of the Committee,) of "darkeys!"

Tim Lee, the carpet bag Sheriff of Wake, who is said to be largely in deficit on his official account, figures largely on the stand. Tim evidently is not troubled with any punctilious nicity. He deals in broad and slashing generalities, and flourishes falsehoods as freely as Paddy does his shillalah at Donnybrook Fair. He *swears*, for instance, that "the Democratic party, *en masse*, apologize for the Ku-klux," and he kisses the Book to the sweeping declaration that a man living in Wake county is afraid to say a word about them, "or even mention the name of Ku-klux," while in the very next breath he vaunts the bravery with which *he* denounced them, even to the employment of "cuss words," in which he is doubtless proficient—wondrous hero that he, the said Tim, is! Timothy also quotes from confidential conversations which he has had with Judge Reade, of the Supreme Court, from which we are led to infer that there is a refreshing and altogether delightful intimacy existing between these two distinguished officials

We will stop for the day leaving the twain in the arms of each other—not caring to disturb so pleasing and genial a fraternity. Tim Lee and Judge Reade! "An ounce of civit, good apothecary!"

Adjournment of Congress.

The whole country, the South especially, will receive the announcement that Congress has adjourned with sincere gratification. As harsh and despotic as has been the legislation of the past few weeks, probably the country is to be congratulated that it is no worse. As we expected nothing better, we are not disappointed, at least.

It depends upon the will of the President how much or how little is contained in the powers granted to him in the "Ku-klux Act." He has, under its provisions, more power than any monarch in Europe, save the Czar of Russia and the Sultan of Turkey. As he asked for a tyrant's power, we suppose he is disposed to use it at least as a tyrant. If he does not, it will be from no patriotic regard for the outraged Constitution of the country, or from any sympathy for a long-suffering people, but from fears connected with his own selfish ambition.

The United States Senate is controlled by bitter and unreasonable partisans. Its tyranny has not only been displayed by acts to punish political enemies, but also in its condemnation of the course of Senator SUMNER for daring to differ with the President. Its extreme legislation to punish the South, its persistent refusal to pass an amnesty bill, are the echoes of the late civil war which yet reverberate through those halls—the dying embers of fires kindled by the military revolution and the political prejudices which followed. Six years' terms have shut out that body from political influences, and the waves of the fast approaching political storm have as yet spent their fury against it in vain. But the political earthquake which has already made itself felt in the Senatorial representations of Ohio, New Jersey, California, Oregon, Missouri, West Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina and Alabama, and threatens to effect those of New Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Georgia and Florida, will soon destroy the barriers which hedge in the Senate from the popular will.

The modified tone of the leading Republicans of the House, and the conservative influences which, in a measure, control the majority, are the first "steps backward" in the onward progress of despotism. They are visible evidences of the influence of the elections which have revolutionized several of the leading Northern and Western States. The present House repeatedly refused to legislate in regard to the South, and only gave way at the earnest entreaty of the President. It as stoutly refused to concur in the more violent enactments of the Senate, and succeeded in compelling the latter body to modify some of its more harsh provisions. It passed the amnesty bill without serious opposition, almost without a division. In many ways it has shown a more equitable disposition in regard to reconstruction and the South, and we predict that after New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois and Indiana have spoken in the Fall, that the President will have neither the influence nor the power to blind them to the "hand-writing on the wall."

Caring for the Wounded.

President GRANT, mindful of the duties of a good soldier, is providing for his faithful followers in the last Congress, who fell in the late political battles. Most of the Senators and Representatives, repudiated by their several constituencies, have been provided for.

Howell, of Iowa, and Ferris, of New York, are members of the Southern Claims Commission; Gen. Schenck, of Ohio, and Senator Williams, of Oregon, are on the joint High Commission; Buck, of Alabama, is Appraiser of Merchandise at Mobile; Hamilton, of Florida, is made United States Marshal of the Northern District of that State; Smith, of Iowa, becomes a Receiver of Public Moneys at Sioux City; Witcher, of West Virginia, is collecting the revenue in the district he lately represented; Prosser, of Tennessee, goes into the Nashville Postoffice, and Jerusalem Smith, of the same State, has been given the Surveyorship of Customs at Memphis; Roots, of Arkansas, has been given the Marshalship of the Western District of that State; Laflin, of New York, steps into the highly lucrative post of Naval Officer in New York city.

Orth, of Indiana, was offered the mission to Brazil, and Senator Thayer, of Nebraska, was proffered the Portuguese mission, but they are holding back for more tempting berths. Poor Jones of this State tried hard to get to be Postmaster of the House, but failed, and the President does not seem disposed to appreciate his services. If he will come home, and get up a first-class Ku klux horror, and rush to Washington City to "testify," who knows but that he may be more lucky than Bergen, and even equal the fortunes of Judge Settle, GRANT pays well for favors from a "Ku-klux outrage" up to a "Fifth Avenue Mansion."

IT IS DIFFICULT to determine which most to despise—the mendacity or the cowardice of those scalawag officials, who have sought to bring down Radico-Federal vengeance upon our people. Holden was not *man* enough to face his fate in the impeachment trial, but ran off to Washington to poison the Congressional ear with fresh slanders. And now comes Logan, yclept a Judge, who hurries on to the National Capital with the story that he is *afraid* to hold his Courts, on account of threatening letters which he has received. In the hey-day of Radical power, these men were valiant enough to oppress and browbeat their betters, but *now*, that the reins have been snatched from their unworthy hands, their courage, like that of the redoubtable Bob Acres, oozes out at their fingers' ends. The pitiful poltroons!

The Ku-klux Act.

We publish elsewhere the new "Enforcement Act" as finally passed by Congress. The approval of the President is beyond question, as he asked for its passage as necessary for the protection of life and property. The Republic by its provisions is virtually abolished and a military despotism established. The State Governments are wiped out, and their powers, with others, as foreign to our Constitution as they are dangerous to the liberties of our citizens, are placed in the hands of one man.

The Senate amendment giving the Government the power of coming down with a military *posse comitatus* upon whole States and counties, as well as individuals, without stint or restraint, for indemnity, whenever perjurers saw fit to allege an outrage, was modified. Some of the more conscientious could not go this wholesale confiscation without any color of law or equity. But the "modification," according to Senator Edmunds, is just as efficacious to suit the purposes of the extremists. In submitting the report of the Conference Committee, he said:

> The effect of the substitute was to make *the whole body of the inhabitants of a vicinity who have knowledge* that a conspiracy is formed to destroy the property, or to injure the person of any peaceable inhabitant, *and who have power to assist in suppressing it responsible for their neglect or refusal to do so.* In other words, it dealt *with the citizen under the constitution.* Every citizen *having knowledge of an organization to commit the outrages mentioned in the second section was made a peace officer*, and it was made his bounden duty, as a citizen of the United States, to render *affirmative assistance in protecting* property against unlawful aggression. He who, having that power, fails to exercise it, *makes himself* a principal in the outrage itself.

The provisions of the act are now before the country. It overthrows the rights of the States; it renders valueless the liberties of the people, and places the property of the South at the mercy of the tools of a Dictator. Theoretically, the law applies to the whole country, but really, it is intended for the South alone. We are powerless. We cannot resist these monarchial encroachments. The people of the North must now step forward to stop them through the ballot-box, or by delay, either submit to them, or resist them with the bayonet.

From the Washington Patriot.

The Democratic Address.

We have the satisfaction of laying before our readers an address to the people of the United States, signed by every Democratic and Conservative member of the Senate and House of Representatives who was present in Washington when it was prepared. This important paper is intended to expose the actual situation of affairs here, and to present to the country a frank statement of the course of the Radical party in its usurpations of power and its criminal neglect of the public interests. In discharging this duty our friends have acted wisely, not only in holding up to censure the excesses and shortcomings of their adversaries, but in defining with manly distinctness their own views of policy. They have not assumed in any sense to build a political platform, for that responsibility belongs to a National Convention, but they did not feel at liberty to disregard living facts, or to evade them by any doubtful expedients.

The misrepresentations of unscrupulous adversaries are now met and silenced by an authoritative expression of Democratic representatives from every part of the Union. No such utterance has been made from Congress for long and weary years. The North and the South, the East and West, are once more united and speak in the same patriotic language, turning aside from the dead past, and looking with hopeful promise to a brighter future. It is the voice of a reconciled people, proclaiming peace and good-will among men. We commend the address to the candid judgment of the country, with the fullest confidence that it will receive everywhere a generous greeting and cordial approbation.

To the people of the United States:

Our presence and official duties at Washington have enabled us to become fully acquainted with the actions and designs of those who control the Radical party, and we feel called upon to utter a few words of warning against the alarming strides they have made towards centralization of power in the hands of Congress and the Executive.

The time and attention of the Radical leaders have been almost wholly directed to devising such legislation as will, in their view, best preserve their ascendency, and no regard for the wise restraints imposed by the Constitution has checked their reckless and desperate career.

The President of the United States has been formally announced as a candidate for re-election. The declarations of his selfish supporters have been echoed by a subsidized press, and the discipline of party has already made adhesion to his personal fortunes the supreme test of political fealty.

The partisan legislation to which we refer was decreed and shaped in secret caucus, where the extremest counsels always dominated, and was adopted by a subservient majority, if not with the intent, certainly with the effect, to place in the hands of the President power to command his own renomination, and to employ the army, navy, and militia at his sole discretion, as a means of subserving his personal ambition. When the sad experience of the last two years—so disappointing to the hopes and generous confidence of the country—is considered, in connection with the violent utterances and rash purposes of those who control the President's policy, it is not surprising that the gravest apprehensions for the future peace of the nation should be entertained.

At a time when labor is depressed, and every material interest is paised by oppressive taxation, the public offices have been multiplied beyond all precedent, to serve as instruments in the perpetuation of power. Partisanship is the only test applied to the distribution of this vast patronage. Honesty, fitness, and moral worth are openly discarded in favor of truckling submission and disreputable compliance. Hence, enormous defalcations and widespread corruption have followed as the natural consequences of this precious system.

By the official report of the Secretary of the Treasury, it appears that after the deduction of all proper credits, many millions of dollars remain due from ex-collectors of the internal revenue, and that no proper diligence has ever been used to collect them.

Reforms in the revenue and fiscal systems, which all experience demonstrates to be necessary to a frugal administration of the Government, as well as a measure of relief to an overburdened people, have been persistently postponed or wilfully neglected. Congress now adjourns without having even attempted to reduce taxation, or to repeal the glaring impositions by which industry is crushed and impoverished. The Treasury is overflowing, and an excess of eighty millions of revenue is admitted; and yet instead of some measure of present relief, a barren and delusive resolution is passed by the Senate to consider the tariff and excise system hereafter, as if the history of broken pledges and pretended remedies furnished any better assurance for future legislation than experience has done in the past.

Ship-building and the carrying trade, once sources of national pride and prosperity, now languish under a crushing load of taxation, and nearly every other business interest is struggling without profit to maintain itself.

Our agriculturists, while paying heavy taxes on all they consume, either to the Government or to monopolists, find the prices for their own products so reduced, that honest labor is denied its just reward, and industry is prostrated by invidious discrimination.

Nearly 200,000,000 acres of public lands, which should have been reserved for the benefit of the people, have been voted away to giant corporations, neglecting our soldiers and enriching a handful of greedy speculators and loyalists, who are thereby enabled to exercise a most dangerous and corrupting influence over State and Federal legislation.

If the career of these conspirators be not checked, the downfall of free government is inevitable, and with it the elevation of a military Dictator on the ruins of the Republic.

Under pretence of passing laws to "enforce the fourteenth amendment, and for other purposes," Congress has conferred the most despotic power upon the Executive, and provided an official machinery by which the liberties of the people are menaced, and the sacred right of local self-government in the States is ignored, if not tyrannically overthrown. Modeled after the sedition laws, so odious in history, they are at variance with all the unsettled theories of our institutions, and the construction given by these Radical interpreters to the fourteenth amendment is, to use the language of an eminent Senator, Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, an "annihilation of the States."

Under the last enforcement bill "the Executive may, in his discretion, thrust aside the government of any State, suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*," arrest its Governor, imprison or disperse the Legislature, silence its judges and trample down its people under the armed heel of its troops. Nothing is left to the citizen or the which can any longer be called a right; all is changed into mere sufferance.

Our hopes for redress are in the calm good sense, the "sober second thought," of the American people. We call upon them to be true to themselves and to their posterity, and, disregarding minor names and party differences, to insist upon a decentralization of power, the restriction of Federal authority within its proper limits, leaving to States that control over domestic affairs which is essential to their happiness and tranquility and good government.

Everything that malicious ingenuity could suggest has been done to irritate the people of the Middle and Southern States. Gross and exaggerated charges of disorder and violence owe their origin to the mischievous minds of potential managers in the Senate and House of Representatives, which the Executive has, we regret to say, lent his aid, and thus helped to inflame the popular feeling. In all this course of hostile legislation and harsh resentment, no word of conciliation, of kind encouragement or fraternal fellowship has ever been spoken by the President or by Congress to the people of the Southern States. They have been addressed only in the language of proscription.

We earnestly entreat our fellow citizens in all parts of the Union to spare no effort to maintain peace and order; to carefully protect the rights of every citizen; to preserve kindly relations among all men, and to discountenance and discourage any violations of the rights of any portion of the people secured under the Constitution or any of its amendments.

Let us, in conclusion, earnestly beg of you not to aid the present attempts of Radical partisans to stir up strife in the land; to renew the issues of the war; or to obstruct the return of peace and prosperity to the Southern States; because it is thus that they seek to divert the attention of the country from the corruption and extravagance in their administration of public affairs, and the dangerous and profligate attempts they are making towards the creation of centralized military government.

In the five years of peace, following the war, the Radical Administrations have expended $1,200,000,000 for ordinary purposes alone, being within $200,000,000 of the aggregate amount spent for the same purposes in war and in peace during the seventy-one years preceding June 30, 1861, not including in either case the sum paid upon principal or interest of the public debt. It is trifling with the intelligence of the people for the Radical leaders to pretend that this vast sum has been honestly expended. Hundreds of millions of it have been wantonly squandered.

The expenditures of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861, were only $92,000,000, while for precisely the same purposes—civil list, army, navy, pensions, and Indians—$164,000,000 were expended during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870. No indignation can be too stern, and no scorn too severe, for the assertions, by unscrupulous Radical leaders, that the great Democratic and Conservative party of the Union has or can have sympathy with disorders or violence in any part of the country, or in the deprivation of any man of his rights under the Constitution.

It is to protect and perpetuate the rights which every freeman cherishes; to revive in all hearts the feelings of friendship, affection, and harmony, which are the best guarantees of law and order, and to throw round the humblest citizen, wherever he may be, the protecting ægis of those safeguards of personal liberty which the fundamental laws of the land assure, that we invoke the aid of all good men in the work of peace and reconciliation. We invite their generous co-operation, irrespective of all former differences of opinion, so that the harsh voice of discord may be silenced; that a new and dangerous sectional agitation may be checked; that the burdens of taxation, direct or indirect, may be reduced to the lowest point consistent with good faith to every just national obligation, and with a strictly economical administration of the Government, and that the States may be restored in their integrity and true relations to our Federal Union.

(The Address is signed by all the Democratic Senators and Representatives.)

Science vs. Luck in Kentucky

BY MARK TWAIN.

At that time, in Kentucky (said the Hon. Mr. Knott, M. C.), the law was very strict against what are termed "games of chance."

About a dozen of the boys were detected playing "seven up," or "old sledge," for money, and the grand jury found a true bill against them. Jim Sturgis was retained to defend them when the case came up, of course. The more he studied over the matter and looked into the evidence, the plainer it was he must lose a case at last—there was no getting round that painful fact.

Those boys had certainly been betting money on a game of chance. Even public sympathy was aroused in behalf of Sturgis. People said it was a pity to see him mar his successful career with a big prominent case like this, which must go against him.

But after several restless nights an inspired idea flashed upon Sturgis, and he sprang out of bed delighted. He thought he saw his way through. The next day he whispered around a little among his clients and a few friends, and then when the case came up in court he acknowledged the seven up and the betting, and, as his sole defense, had the astounding effrontry to put in the plea that old sledge was not a game of chance.

There was the broadest sort of a smile all over the faces of that sophisticated audience. The Judge smiled with the rest. But Sturgis maintained a countenance whose earnestness was even severe. The opposite counsel tried to ridicule him out of his position, and did not succeed. The Judge jested in a ponderous, judicial way about the thing, but did not move him. The matter was becoming grave. The Judge lost a little of his patience, and said the joke had gone far enough.

Jim Sturgis said he knew of no joke in the matter, his clients could not be punished for indulging in what some people choose to consider a game of chance, until it was proved that it was a game of chance.

Judge and counsel said that would be an easy matter, and, forthwith, called Deacons Joe, Peters, Burke and Johnson, and Dominies Writ and Miggles, to testify; and they unanimously and with strong feeling put down the legal quibbles of Sturgis by pronouncing that old sledge was a game of chance.

"What do you call it now?" said the Judge.

"I call it a game of science!" retorted Sturgis, "and I'll prove it, too."

They saw his little game.

He brought in a crowd of witnesses, and produced an overwhelming mass of testimony to show that old sledge was not a game of chance, but a game of science.

It is said of being the simplest case in the world, it had somehow turned out to be an excessively knotty one. The Judge scratched his head over it awhile, and said there was no way of coming to a determination, because just as many men could be brought in court who would testify on one side as could be found to testify on the other. But he said he was willing to do the fair thing by all parties, and would act upon any suggestion that Mr. Sturgis would make for the solution of the difficulty.

Mr. Sturgis was on his feet in a second.

"Impannel a jury of six of each—Luck vs. Science—give them candles and a couple of decks of cards, send them into the jury-room, and just abide by the result!"

There was no disputing the fairness of the proposition. The four deacons and the two dominies were sworn in as the "chance" jurymen, and six inveterate old seven-up professors were chosen to represent the "science" side of the issue.—They retired to the jury room.

In about two hours, Deacon Peters sent into court to borrow $3 from a friend.—(Sensation.) In about two hours more, Dominie Miggles sent into court to borrow a "stake" from a friend. (Sensation.) During the next three or four hours, the other dominie and the other deacons sent into court for small loans.—And still the packed audience waited, for it was a prodigious occasion in Bull's Corners, and one in which every father of a family was necessarily interested.

The rest of the story can be told briefly. About daylight the jury came in, and Deacon Job, the foreman, read the following

VERDICT:

We, the jury in the case of the Commonwealth of Kentucky *vs.* John Wheeler, *et al*, having carefully considered the points of the case, and tested the merits of the several theories advanced, do hereby unanimously decide that the game commonly known as old sledge, or seven-up, is eminently a game of science and not of chance. In demonstration thereof, it is hereby and herein stated, iterated, reiterated, set forth and made manifest, that during the entire night the "chance" men never won a game or turned a jack, although both feats were common and frequent to the opposition. And furthermore, in support of this our verdict, we call attention to the significant fact that the "chance" men are all busted, and the "science" men have got the money. It is the deliberate opinion of this jury that the "chance" theory concerning seven-up is a pernicious doctrine, and calculated to inflict untold suffering and pecuniary loss upon any community that takes stock in it.

"That is the way that seven-up came to be set apart and particularied in the statute books of Kentucky as being a game not of chance, but of science, and therefore not punishable under the law," said Mr. Knott. "That verdict is of record, and holds good to this day."

An Astronomical Gem.

We copy from the last New York Tribune the following highly interesting and remarkably lucid account of a recent marvellous occurrence in the upper regions:

TO ASTRONOMERS.

N York tribine will you please publish Ap 11, 71.

A Great Wonder in the starey firmament for a number of weeks there has been discovered in different directions moving bodies resembling bright stars moveing zig zag in quick motion in resemblance of A boys kite playing in thee air back and forth up & down moveing away a great distance & then returning generally, going westward sometimes East & N & South at eve one in the East one running one the line of the sun in midsummer at about 11 o'clock & numbers No W & West. Where is our astronomers have they gone to sleep I should like to hear from them.

Madisom Ville Ley Co Pa

C. C. Wertenbacker, cigar manufacturer in Charlottesville, recently received an order from New York city for cigars costing one hundred dollars per thousand.

What President Davis Did Say.

The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser denounces the Radical report of the remarks made recently by Mr. Davis, and makes the following statement, which it declares to be a fair and correct version:

Recently Mr. Davis, at this time the most inoffensive and unoffending, while certainly by far the most distinguished of all living Americans, and whose reputation, notwithstanding our civil war, is necessarily a part of the national glory of the United States, had occasion to visit Montgomery and Selma on the business of a life insurance company of which he is the President. He now resides at Memphis. He was received and treated here with the greatest respect, and our people, as all decent men must admit, only exhibited a natural and proper self-respect in honoring him. He had an opportunity, did he desire it, to make several political speeches while in our city; but he never alluded to the subject of politics on any public occasion even remotely, and his private conversation on such topics was guarded. At Selma, it seems, he was also called on to address the citizens, and his only direct allusion to any political subject was to indulge in the hope that he might yet witness the restoration of the old principles of State sovereignty in our governmental system. In other words, he desired to witness the restoration of the Constitution of Washington and the Fathers; and he further expressed the hope that, as either the principles of State sovereignty or centralization must prevail, that the people of the United States would yet discover, in time, though perhaps not in his day, that the principles of State sovereignty, apparently lost by the defeat and surrender of the Southern Confederacy, constituted the life of true liberty and the solid foundation for the harmony and happiness of the people.

Mr. Davis did not make the remotest allusion to parties. What he said was in the nature, as it were, of a philosophical observation uttered by a man who no longer possessed the slightest egotistic or personal self interest in the subject about which he spoke. Nor did he invite the presence of the assemblage that made it proper and becoming that he should speak on the occasion. Indeed, we do not believe that President Davis professes to belong to any political party. His expression of opinion on the question of a preference of State sovereignty to military centralization, is no evidence of his party affiliation, and he has given no other.

Correspondence of the Niles (Mich.) Democrat.

April 8.

Carl Schurz

Who is Carl Schurz? A German by birth, and without doubt the most eloquent naturalized citizen of the United States at this time. He is the Bismarck of America among the Germans. It may be said of him as of Thoms Addis Emmett, a naturalized Irish citizen, whose tomb stone is in Trinity church yard, and whose eulogy, as written by Julian C. Verplanck, described his private life as beautiful and his public career brilliant.

It was Carl Schurz who, by his eloquence and by his stump speeches in the West elected Abraham Lincoln President. It was Carl Schurz who, by his German influence, carried the State of Missouri by an overwhelming majority for Abraham Lincoln and Radicalism, and at a subsequent time, with his friend Gratz Brown, repudiated the test oath, so obnoxious to the American people, and thus allowed every white citizen in the State to vote on an equality with the negro. The contest for the repeal of the test oath, led on by Carl Schurz and Gratz Brown, was the most bitter ever known in the State or the country. At this time Carl Schurz was United States Senator from Missouri. His colleague was Charles P. Drake, said to be of Puritanical Plymouth Rock origin from New England. During this canvass in Missouri, Drake and Schurz, Senators, entered into a violent contest. Schurz succeeded, and, with his friend Gratz Brown, swept the State by an overwhelming majority.

It was Carl Schurz who, in a debate in the United States Senate with his colleague Drake, was massively argumentative and eloquent, while Drake, in his reply, showed himself nothing but the partisan, the declaimer, and the demagogue. The test-oath was repudiated, and a Democrat, Frank Blair, was elected United States Senator in the heretofore strong Radical State.

It was Carl Schurz who, once in a speech at Chicago advocating the election of Abraham Lincoln, said, with reference to the rise and fall of the Republican ideas in France, "The logic of events is the great idea of the age, and no man in this world can define the course or result."

It was Carl Schurz who, lately in the United States Senate, asked, "Should the Senators of the Republican party sacrifice themselves to the whims of one man;" and, but few days ago, attributed Cameron's appointment as chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs to a new propelling power unworthy the better days of the republic.

And since then, in the United States Senate, in a discussion of the President's course menacing Hayti and sending war vessels to San Domingo, has made the most eloquent argument ever made in that body. It is said that the keen irony and telling hits rendered it quite impossible to restrain the plaudits in the gallery, and the result was that his opponents, in order to prevent further discussion, tabled the bill. If Carl Shurz keeps himself above mercenary motives, he will be the greatest man in America.

Tom Marshall, of Kentucky, known as an intemperate and probably the most eloquent man as a speaker in the United States, in the House of Representatives in Congress, had an encounter with John Quincy Adams in debate. He was completely annihilated by the veteran statesman, and, it is said, never afterwards made a public speech. It is said of Tom Marshall, at a subsequent time, that a distinguished Southern member of the House commenced an onslaught on Mr. Adams, and upon an adjournment of the House, Marshall, arm in arm with the member, said: "You have attacked John Quincy Adams. I can only say, *God have mercy upon you!*" Now, I say to General Grant, if the Bismarck of America, previous to the next Presidential election and during the canvass, should take the stump against you, with the immense German vote of the United States, as Tom Marshall said to the distinguished Southern representative, God have mercy upon you!

R. P. B.

Santa Anna Sued.

John S. Williams and others have brought suit in New York against Gen. Antonio Lopez Santa Anna, formerly Emperor of Mexico, to recover upon a note for $25,000, given by him in 1866. Judge Brady has granted an attachment in the case against property in the State of New York belonging to Gen. Santa Anna.

The Next President.

Justice Davis, of the Supreme Court of the United States, and a resident of Illinois, is the latest man talked of as the Democratic candidate for President in 1871. He is a Conservative, and not an extreme Democrat. He is an uncle of the late Hon. Henry Winter Davis, of Baltimore, and a gentleman of fine abilities.

The small pox is said to be raging fearfully in Brooklyn, N. Y.

SOUTHERN ORATORY

How our Congressmen Used to Spout in the Days Before the War.

Forney writes in the Philadelphia Press: How well I remember some of the orators of other days—the men of the generation succeeding Andrew Jackson! The South always predominated in fascinating and plausible rhetoric. Winter Davis, of Maryland, was at once a logician and a declaimer. His sharp tenor voice, his incisive sentences and ready wit, his fine figure were admirably reinforced by acute reasoning powers an admirable legal training. A rare specimen of the same qualities was Judah P. Benjamin, of Louisiana, now a practitioner before the Queen's Bench in London. His handsome Jewish face, his liquid tones, and easy enunciation, contrasted well with his skill as a debater and his accuracy as a student. Pierre Soule, a Senator from the same State, was a different, yet as peculiar a type. His swarthy complexion, black, flashing eyes, and Frenchified dress and speech, made him one of the attractions of the Senate. He is now in his grave, after a strangely eventful and novel career. He was an artificial man—brilliant in repartee, yet subject to fits of melancholy—impetuous, yet reserved—proud, but polite—in one word, such a contradiction as Victor Hugo, with a vast fund of knowledge and a deposit of vanity which was never exhausted. He was a ready-made secessionist when the rebellion came, and yet his light shone feebly in that dark conspiracy.

Virginia always had a supply of good speakers. Thomas H. Bayley, with his gold spectacles and his Southern idiom, a compound of the negro and the scholar; Charles James Faulkner, with his pleasant smile, dandy dress, and flowing phrases; James M. Mason, with his Dombey diction and pompous pretence; R. M. T. Hunter, with his quiet and careful conservatism; Roger A. Pryor, with his impetuous and dazzling temperament—these were all first-class speakers, though as distinct as their own faces.

The noisiest man in the immediate ante-war Congress was George S. Houston, of Alabama; the most quarrelsome was Keitt, of South Carolina; the best tempered, Orr, of the same State; the most acrid George W. Jones, of Tennessee; the jolliest, Senator Jere Clemens, of Alabama; the most supercilious, Senator Slidel, of Louisiana; the most genial, Senator Anthony Kennedy, of Maryland; and the boldest and coarsest, Wigfall, of Texas.—Breckinridge was, in many respects, a true orator, and seemed to copy much from Clay and Crittenden. Jefferson Davis was always a capital dialectician, not strong in argument, but always stern in convictions. Hammond, of South Carolina, had a good presence and a persuasive tone, but was not a great man. Toombs, of Georgia, was the stormy petrel, often grand as a declaimer, and always intolerant, dogmatic and extreme. He was as violent in 1850, when he was a Unionist, as he was in 1860, when he became a secessionist.

From Donn Piatt's Letter to the Cincinnati Commercial.

THE KU-KLUX SHAM.

A Republican Rebuke of Radical Persecution.

Congress is detained here for the purpose of further legislation for the South. There is not a solitary man who is acting in good faith about the business, and our own people cannot look each other in the face while talking about Southern outrages and the necessary legation, without laughing.

One of the most singular things to me, in this connection, is the strange ignorance existing as to the real condition of the South. There is an admirable sense of fair play in the American nature, and if the facts could be known, I doubt very much whether Ku-klux organizations would be so unpopular as they are. In this reconstruction of ours every solitary Southern State (with the exception of Mississippi,) has passed into the hands of the men who have fairly swamped it for their own benefit. The treasury is empty, but their pockets are full, and, in addition to that, they have crowded on a hopeless mass of indebtedness.

This is the financial condition; the political is yet worse. Ignorant negroes, but lately slaves and yet barbarians, are actually the officials of the country, while the cultivated white element, heretofore the governing element of the South, is entirely ruled out. Socially the situation is, if anything, worse. Our worthy commissioners and their crowd of correspondents refused to eat dinner upon a Potomac steamer the other day because Fred Douglass was not allowed to sit down with them. The fact is, I believe, that the hungry quill drivers had made up their minds to retain their very excellent appetites until they reached Washington, but it was well enough to demonstrate their principles. A gentleman from South Carolina, an old free-soil Abolitionist, Republican and a soldier, born in Connecticut, described to me last night, at a dinner party, a reception that he witnessed at the Executive Mansion, given by Governor Scott. Two-thirds of those present, in the brilliantly lighted and decorated room, were negroes, male and female, and, mixing with these, was about the lowest white element possible to be collected together.

Negro men were gallanting white women to and fro, and the white men returned the compliment by gallantly escorting the daughters of Africa. Tables were set for the refreshment of the guests with the choicest wines and the best Havana segars, and these the colored men partook of, generally sticking one in their mouths and smoking in the face of the company while putting handfuls in their pockets. All this is paid for out of the Treasury of the State, and thieving is open and unscrupulous, though not quite so extensive, or on so large a scale, as in Washington City itself. But our colored friends are apt scholars in that direction, and the man who was sent to the Legislature from the field of the plantation, and could be bought for three dollars and thirty-five cents, now demands as many thousands, and the only limit there is to the theft may be found in the fact that nothing more has been left to steal. The State is bankrupt. The condition of Mexico and the greater part of South America, upon which we have looked with so much commiseration, and generally contempt, has been realized in these Southern States. There is no political morality, no stability, no constitutional rights, and no social decency left, and yet Congress sits here day after day legislating for a process by which the President can march an army down and enforce and perpetrate this sort of thing upon these wretched people. An appeal made to the sense of fair play, as I have said before, at the North, with all the facts fairly stated, would have its results, and not only the Democratic party, but what is left of the decency of the Republican organization, would rise in wrath and put down this sort of despotism.

They talk of placing the Queen of Denmark, the most economical of female sovereigns, on the throne of fashion, in place of the Empress Eugenie, the most extravagant one.